The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7788 .-- VOL. XLVII.

BIRTHS.

(in Saturday, the 16th instant at her residence, Shoalhaven, the wife of the Rev. M. Mack, of a son.

(in the Sitt instant, at he Bank Anatralasia, Sydney, New Bouth Wales, Mrn. Henderson, of a daughter.

MARHIAGE.

(in the 18th instant, at Kelso, by the Rev. W. Livie, Henry Ridder Gillham, Eq. of the Joint Stock Bank, Mudgee, to Mary Sinderbit, eldert daughter of J. C. Suttor, Eq., Mount Growenor, Bahburst. No earths.

DEATHS.

On the 26th instant, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Baker, late of the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, aged 51 years, deeply regretted by his widow and family and a nunerous elective of a quasiatance, having been in the coloury upwards of forty of the property, suddenly, and the property of the property of

c acquastance, as mig feet in the state of the state of the state residence, 161, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, suddenly, At his late residence, 161, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, suddenly, Mr. Iddward Bones, baker, in the 4th year of his age, leaving a wife and large family to mourn their loss. Essex papers please copy.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND)
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under—for AUCKLAND (CLAUD HAMILTON). 15th. Beturning to SYDNEY, about., 5th. for NRLSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER, (PRINCE ALFRED). 25th. Returning to SYDNEY, about.. 20th. INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND. A STEAMER awaits ARBIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 24th for Tarsnaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otage, and the Bluff, communicating with Inversaryill. RETURINS FROM BLUFF on the 6th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU, ISh of each month. A Steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 6th, tenthing at Napier, Wellington, Lyticiton, and Otago, RETURINS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 18th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about 28th of each month. Time tables may be seen at the office, Graffon Wharf, where full information will be given.

JEHN VINB HALL, General Manager.

Boad.

RY Busi-usinges,"

lough, and O., agents,

Vhite Thorn the country. at be a good

R in the slop

m, a SITUA-a small family.

BOARD and and Abordoon Also, families Terms mo-r, iste of 126,

try, a thorough to man, full of take the entire a single man, character, and Friday, 22st

BRALD.

will be oberged

each insertion. unit payment by

Pitt and Beater

PILSON GOLD FIELDS.—The intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamahip, PRINCE ALFRED.
EDWARD WHEELER. commander, will be despatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER, MONDAY, May 25th, at 5

TON, and PORT COOPER, MONDAY, May 25th, at 5 p.m.
Goods and passengers for Taranaki forwarded by the Company's Interprevincial steamer transhipping at NRISON.
No cargo received after SATURDAY.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply at the tempany's effice, Graften Wharf.
Receipts for cargo will be signed on the Company's rew forms only.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE. — CITY OF MELBOURNE, WEDNERDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
TO BUNIER RIVER—COONANBARA, TO MORRHOW NIGHT (SATURDAY), at 11; and GOLLA-KOY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
TO MANNING RIVER—DIAMANTINA, MONDAY, 25th May.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

Office, foot of Market-street.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

UNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of May, 1863.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWOASTLE. On TUESDAY, at 1 p.m., the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

A STEAMER to CLARENGE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

A STEAMER to CLARENGE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On TRUBSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On TRUBSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

P. J. OOHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship AGNES
JEVING for GRAFTON (Clarence River) direct,
on MONDAY, at 5 pm.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, scoretary.

STEAM to the RICHMOND RIVER—The
C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamer RAINBOW
will leave Sydney for the Richmont River, via Newcastle,
on WEDNESDAY, the 37th instant.

Partice having large parcels of goods to ship are requested
to make early application.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, scoretary.

ILLAWARHA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
WOLLONGONG.—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—KLAMA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10
a.m.
WOGONGA.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

wogonga.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, 28th instant.
TUROSS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—Steamer, on
MONDAY, 1st June.

STEAM TO THE TUROSS RIVER AND GULF
DIGGINGS.—A communication by steam will be
opened to this district on
MONDAY, 1st June,
and trips will be continued at advertised intervals should
sufficient inducement offer.

Passengers and cargo will be taken by the KEMBLA
steatager from Sydney to Batesman's Bay, and conveyed at
once by the new steamer MYNORA to the Tuross, being
about ten miles from the Gulf Diggings.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.,
On SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.,
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.,
Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double trip.

M ANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily
Circular Quay. Woolloomooloo, Manly.
10-16, 2-16, 5-36. 10-30, 2-30. 8-0, 12-0, 4-30.
STEAM TUG OFFICE, 67, Goorge-street North.—
BREADALBANE, 36 horse-power.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

MANLY BRACH and WATSON'S BAY—
TUMSDAY, 26th May.—Queen's Birthday Holiday.

—The favourite steamship KIAMA will run regularly throughout the day, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

[FREDERICK KORFF.]

FREDERIUM RORFT.

TOR WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—The regular trader PORPOISE, NEALDS, master, will said punctually on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For reduced raise of freight or passage, payable in Sydney, apply on board, at RODDAM and LESLIE'S Wharf, Erskine-street; or to J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER—For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHT-NING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER, the FLYING FISH, on MONDAY, O'DOWD and CO, Commercial

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The regular trader JEANIE DOVE, T. LAKE, commander, will saft on FRIDAY next.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments and forward bills of lading for signature at cons.

For freight or passage supply to the Captain, on brand; to ALEXANDER BROWN, or to T. CROFT, Commercial Commercia TOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner, RED JACKET. Ready to receive cargo. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

OR DUNEDIN WHARF, ORAGO.—The regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULD W. is now hourly expected, and will sail six days after arrival. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEI. FOR OFAGO—The Al clipper colonial built brig FRRAK, Captain HURLEY, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Anderson and Compbell's Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.— The Commander (now hourly expected).

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRBLAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Tilist Vrssel FOR AUCKLAND. — The A l clipper brig WOODLARK, J. M'CLEMBNTS, commander, is now fast loading, and as the larger portion of her cargo is engaged she will be depastohed in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRBLAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Chambers.

POR NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper barque
MRLBOURNS, Captain JRSS&N, will clear
TO-MORROW. Has room for a few tons of light freight,
for which, or pessage,
Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

Apply to MCLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

Apply to MCLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

The clipper-schooner BLACK DOG, WILLIAM LINKLATER master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passeage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TOR SHANGHAI direct, with immediate dispatch the Al 14 years clipper ship MONETA, LEONARD SPEAR, Esq., commander, will sail, as above, on MONETA, 25th instant. She has very superior accommodation for a few passengers, for which limmediate application is necessary.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd's Chambers; or HYAM and CO, agusta, George-street.

TOR LONDON, to follow the RIFLEMAN, the regular trader CENTURION, JAMES LARGIE, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have prompt dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to Gill-CHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The
favourite Al ship RIFLEMAN, 800 tons. Has all
her dead weight, and the greater portion of her wool, and
will have prompt dispatch. Has a full poop, and superior
acommodation for saloon passengers; carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain BRUCE on board, at Circular Quay;
or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ROW NIGHT (**COMMING, at 7.)

ROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.

TO MANNING RIVER — DIAMANTINA, MONDAY, 20th May.

TO BRIF BANE — YARRA YARRA, MONDAY AFIEINOON, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer on or about TUES-DAY, 26th May.

TO ROCKHAMPTON. — BALCLUTH A, THIS AFIERNOON, FRIDAY, at 3.

TO PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—
EAGLE on or about 18th June.

From BRISBANK to IRSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the 1PSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANK to IRSWICH.—The BRISBANE, ENCE, three times a month.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO-MORROW (Saiurday) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

Will have promoundation for saloon passengers; walled accommodation for saloon passengers.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid first-class British built ship ME B W A Y, 1000 tons, T. GRIEVES, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in the GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid first-class Pathol to Captain GRIEVES, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid first-class Pathol to Captain GRIEVES, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Apply to Captain BRUCK on beard, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Apply to Captain BRUCK on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Apply to Captain BRUCK on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Apply to Captain BRUCK on board, at Circular

MOLISON and BLACK.

MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER— Wanted to Charter a smart
VERSEL, of 300 to 400 tons. Apply to LAIDLEY,
IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER— The undersigned are open to
Chatter Vessels of any tonuage, at current raise, for
the oniversance of Goals, from Sydney to China. India. and
California. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's
Chambers.

Chambers.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The underrigned are
authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of
Guane from the Chinche Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTER.—WANTED a Ship, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to Hongkong.

MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL, of about 100 tons. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL, of about 100 tons. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and COVERSON, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, AND COVERSON, CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL,

R. TOWNS and CO., agants.

PINAL NOTICE—Ship MONETA.—All accounts must be rendered at the office of the undersigned, on or before FEIDAY, 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised. HTAM and CO., agents.

POR FRIVATE SALE, the fine British built clipper barque METEOB, A I at Lloyd's, 279 tons register. Carries 400 tons of coals, and shifts without ballast, is coppered and copper-fastened throughout. Built by William File, of Sunderland, and classed A I at Lloyds' for ten years. or ten years.

Apply to L. B. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart,

TOR SALE, a four-oared GIG, copper-fastened throughout bress rowlooks, and yoke; new English duck lng rail and awning and three cushions. Apply on board the Orwell; or to J. B. ME FCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRS and LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants
insurances on wool to belea, in shade, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Sydney, November 6.

Bydney, November 6.

FIRE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY bog to notify to Importers that they are prepared to grant open policies on goods (F. P. A.) by first-class vessels from the United Kingdom, at the current London rates.

By order of the Board,

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF
SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bunk has THIS
DAY been opened at CARCOAR, for the transaction of
all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

13th April, 1863.

ORBAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SAILWAYS.
GUERN'S BIRTHDAY, 26th May.
SECIAL TRAINS' EXCURSION BATES.
In addition to the Ordinary Trains, a Special Train will leave Sydney for Menagle at 10-39 a.m., returning at 4.25 p.m., calling at all stations.
A Special Train will also leave Sydney for Penrith at 11 a.m., returning at 4.40 p.m., calling at all stations.
Exemption Tickets will be issued at a single fare for the double journey.

Goods Trains will not run on the above lay.

JOHN RAB, Commissioner for Railways. MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, measter, now receiving cargo. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, the Prince of Wales' Marriage.—Temperance Hall.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.

The Prince of Wales' Marriage.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wales' Marriage.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wales' Marriage.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wales' Marriage.—The Prince of Wales' Marriage.
The Prince of Wa FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

of members and collectors is earnestly requested.

Samuell THOMESON, secretary.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL ETY—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY will be held in the principal Office of the Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the I wenty-ninth day of May instant, at Three o'clock in the after-noon, for the purpose of considering the alterations in y-laws and other business, particulars of which are detailed in an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Henrich of May eighth instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOM SON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street. Sydney, May 11th, 1853.

CCLIMATISATION SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH
WALES.—The General Annual MESTING of the Acclima isation Seciety will be held, at the Exchange, THIS DAY, the 22rd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. The President, his Excellency Sir John Ysung, Bart., in the chair.

Acdimatisation Seciety will be held, at the Exchange, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. The President, his Excellency Sir John Ysung, Bart., in the chair.

PALMAIN.—The Members of the Elementary Singing Class and the Musical Enion are requested to notice that the usual practice on Friday evening next is POST-PONRD until FRIDAY, the 29th instant, in consequence of the engagement of the hell of the School of Arts to the Christy Minstrels, rendered imperative by their departure for Mulbourne sarly in the ensuing week.

By order,

J. MULLENS, hon. treasurer B. M. Union.

20th May.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The Ladies' Committee of the Femile School of Industry have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that their Annual Sule of Farcy Work will take place in the Botanic Gardens on Wei NESDAY and THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th instant. The gates will be open at half-past 12 o'clock Contributions will be thankfully received by the ladies of the committee, or by the Matron, at the School.

DINNER TO WILLIAM CHOSSINGHAM.—The friends of William Crossingham, brother to the doctor, owner of the "Jenny Lind bas," (second unnit us proprietor in the colony) are desirous of presenting him with a Dinner previous to his departure per Orwell, for England, to take place on MONDAY, the 25th. Tickets to be had at the Globe and Australian fea Warehoures, and at the Burbank Hotel, Balmain.

THE MEMBERS of St. Paul's College are requested to assemble at Government Honse, on TUREDAY.

26th Instant, to be presented to his Excellency Sir John Young. JAMES D. COX., B.A., Burses.

MANGIPATION OF THE SLAYE.—A Preliminary Public MEETING will be held TO-NIGHT, at the remperance Hall-Pitt-strest, to imagurate a movement for obtaining an expression of sympathy throughout the colony with Pake-1DENT LINCOLASIS affore to sid his prejudices and firmly adhere to the noble and Christian traditions of our native land. Emandingles the Slave.

A LERRY CRICKET CLUB.—Committee will meet a half-path Pake-1DENS LINCOLASIS affore the committ

JOHN CALDWELL, hon. sec.

JOHN CALDWELL, hon. sec.

110N — At a meeting of the Committee, held last alternoon at Mort's Reome, it was received to add to the number of gentlemen elected at the public meeting on the 18th instant.

The following gentlemen, therefore, now form the committee for carrying out all arrangements connected with the Marriage Demonstration:

The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Eeq.
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Eeq.
The Mey or of Sydney
J. F. Josephson, Eeq.
W. Hanson, Eeq.
The Hon. Charles Kemp, Req.

W. Hanson, Esq.
The Hon. Charles Kemp, Rsq.
Morris Alexander, Esq.
William Love, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq.
Edward Allan, Esq.
Coorps Thornton, Esq.
W. T. Pinhey, Esq.
Kdward Hill, Esq.
W. H. Alderson, Esq.
And the
nembers.

J. V. Coordan.

J. V. GORMAN, Esq., hon. treasurer, JOHN GALDWRLL, hon. secretary. PUBLIC MERTING of the RARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will take place THIS EVENING, at St James' Schoolroom, Castleragh-street, when men-bers of every trade interested in the movement are invited to attend.

H. C. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

ARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION PICNIC.—
To take place on TUBSDAY, May 26. TicketeGentlements, 5a.; Ladies' 3a.; luncheson, 5s.; to be had
from the Committee, and
Mr. T. S. Gliester, Pitt-street
S. Gould, Pitt and King streets
Morar. Elideli, Brothers, George-street
Mr. B. Mountoasila, George-street
Mr. B. Mountoasila, George-street
R. J. Arnold, South Head Road
S. Avnold, South Head Road
F. Latter, South Head Road
G. Avnold, South Head Road.
Confurther particulars see last Saturday's paper.
Ladies never shop after siz.

H. C. WILSON, honorary scoretary.

ORWELL CRICKET CLUB.—Picnic to Botany on Queen's Birthday. A Mosting of Monthers at Mr. Penfoldie on Friday Eventug, at half-past 7 sharp. A USTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY,
No. 1 — The Members are requested to meet at the
Engine House, Fitt-street South, on SATURDAY,
MORNING, May 23rd at eight o'clock, to attend the
Funeral of Brether CHARLES BARWELL, deceled,
JAMES EVANS, scorotary.

JAMES RVANS, secretary.

I ONDON.—The undermentioned Rewnpaper and Advertising Agents are authorized to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the STREET MORRIMO HERALD and SYNNET MAIL.

Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lame, Lombard-street, Mr. GROBGE STREET, 20, Countill, EC.

Copies of each journal are filled at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

BERÉIMA and GOULBURN.—ALLEN'S Express
Waggon leaves his office, 673, George-atreet, Haymarket, on SATURDAY next.

ACHLAN.—An American Waggon leaves on
SATURDAY.
Goods to be sent in TRIS DAY.
Haymarket.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

INFORMATION Wanted, of SARAH MCAFFERY by her COUSIN, Cathesina M Gaire. Address Mr. W. COROREY, Carence-street.

If THIS should mese the eye of WILLIAM RRID, let heard of at Mr. Chadwick's, Beirandel, New South Waice, he will bear of his Wife at Mr. DEAN'S, Elizabeth-eitzeet, Bichmond, Victoria.

JAMES KANE, per ship Persia, a LETTER for year of General Post Office, Sydney; very important Any information of him thankfully received by his brother PETER KANE, Watchman, New Sealand.

R. JORNPH RODGAES,—Send your address to Mr. W. S. LYSTER has the honour to announce to the gentry and public, that she Opera Season of 1863 will commence on SATURDAT, May 23rd.

M. E. F.—R.—T will please return the BOOK bornowed from E. H., namely.—"The Walks shout Jerusalem."

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Special general Post Office, Special sender of the special sender of the production of Grand Opera.

In order to render the inauguration reason as perfect as possible theraphore is requested.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector.

PADDINGTON and WOOLLAHRA BIGLE ASSOCIATION.—The Adjourned Committee MKETING of the deep and WOOLLAHRA BIGLE ASSOCIATION.—The Adjourned Committee MKETING CITE Will be held in the principal Office of the sheep and collectors is earnestly requested.

SAMUEL THOMPSON. secretary.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIAL RETTY.—Notice is hereby gives, that a SPETIAL MEETING of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY will be held in the principal Office of the Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the Fwenty-ninth day of May instant, at Three of clock in the streeten, for the purpose of considering the alterations in by-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By-laws and other business, particulars of which are de
By

Costumer Mms. Jagor.

SATURDAY, May 23rd, 1863.
will be given, Flotow's Romantic Opera of
MARTHA; or a
STATURE PAIR IN THE DAYS OF QUERN ANNE.
Sir Tristan Mickleford Mr. PRED. LYSUER
Lyonnel. Mr. HENRY SQUIRES
Plunket. Mr. HENRY SQUIRES
Plunket. Mr. ADA KING
Besly Mrs. ADA KING
Sally Mrs. ADA KING
Nancy Miss GEORGIA HODSON
Lady Harriet Mms. LUCY ERCOTT.
After which will be sung the NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Due potice will be given of the first appearance of
Bile. ROSALIE DURAND and Mr. HENRY WHARTON.

Price of Admission.—Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 4s.; Pit. 2s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Bax Office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats.

Doors open at half-past 7; overture commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11, to set down with the horses heads to the north, take up to the south.

		PR	OGRAM			
	0.000		PART 1.		-	
Auro	a Walts	(Labiteh	D	T)	e Bell Biagor	
Balla	4				Mian Roys	ü
Belle	of Jaline	rton Galor	/Mariott		. Bell Ringer	
Bong					Mins K. Rows	ā
Chim	es Polks	by desire	(H. Fare	ner)	. Bell Bingm	ä
Duet	No.		,	,	Misson Boy	ï
Blue	Belle of	Sootland.	with warie	tiona	. Missee Boye Bell Ringer	=
- In	the course	o of while	h present	- 0	andiases bell	ī
	Manage	TA STACHE	2 Prome	and ability	aordinary bril ad precision s	
	to annu	vice and	A-Walte of	TON MEGICA	ritical lover of	3
	one and	use em	genger n	se most o	LIMONT TOARS C	

inancy are executed with such skill and precision as to "surprise and delight the most critical lever of music.

Interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Reminiscences of Home—the Church Tewer. Bell Ringers. Introducing the Joy Bells in honour of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra, with a series of changes, as rung at the principal churches throughout the kingdom in honour of the occasion.

Bells Walts (Johnson)

Bell Walts (Johnson)

Bell Ringers Arranged expressly for the bells, and universally received with great applause.

Miss K. Royal Introduction—House, awest home, and the galopade from Gustavus

Bell Ringers in the performance of which will be exhibited a series of beautiful modulations, received with great applause.

Duet.

Misses Royal

Royal Irish Quadrilles

Bell Ringers

Duet.

Misses Royal

Royal Irish Quadrilles

J—The Girl I left behind mo.

J—Nora Creina. 4—The Irish washawwoman, 5—Tow row, with introductions, variations, and massical effects hitherto deemed impossible in campanology, creating the greatest enthasiam with the audience.

Ged Save the Queen.

Bell Ringers

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, on SATURDAY Boxt, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Prices of Admission: Reserved seats, 5s.; second seats, 5s.; gallery, 2s.

B.; gallery, 2s.

Plan of the hall at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, music publisher, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured. Doors open at half-past seven, performance to commence at sight precisely.

Carrisages to set down with horses' heads to the south, and take up to the north.

Special Notice.—Carrisages may be ordered for ten o'glock, and take up to the north.

Special Notice.—Carrisages may be ordered for ten o'glock.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Last day entertalement but one of the LANCASHIER BELL RINGERS, on SATURDAY, May 23, at buil-past 3 o'clock.

A ST WERK bettern of the LANCASHIER BELL

AST WERE betone of the LANCASHIRE BELL THE GREATEST NOVELTY ever introduced to

BURKE, WILLS, and KING—the late Explorers; Gardiner, the Bushranger; Robert Remett, &c.

THE AWATOMICAL MUSEUM.—200 oplended models, the great Crocodile. Charge including both Museums, is.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

D. WISHES TO SEE HER FRIEND THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, will have the honour of giving two of their Fashionable and Refined Ratestainments, in the RCHOOL OF ABTS, BALMAIN,
THIS EVENING, Friday, May 22ad, and TO-MOR-ROW AFTERNOON, Saturday, at 3 o'clock
(For the convenience of families).

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND, for private parties, via the Red Sea, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide to the Sound, or application to GREVILLE and SIRD, Reuter's sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

SCUVENIRE of the ROYAL MARRIAGE.—
The Poet Laureste's Welcome to the Princess, elegantly printed on white silk, is; also, on enamelled card, 6d
Lines in Commemeration of the Marriage, beautifully printed on cream paper, emboseed gold border, and embellished with silver Prince of Wales Plume, is (very tasteful)

Scent Packet, embellished with a carte de visite photographic portrait of the Prince and Princess, deliciously pertuned, is 6d

Ditte, small size, 6d.

The Windsor Fear, with medallion photographic portraits of the Prince and Princess, 9d
Ministure Cartes de Visite Prince and Princess in wedding rings, with handsome Prince of Weles Plume in silver, on fine French enamelled card, is 6d

Ditte, with portraits printed in gold, surmounted by plume, 6d

Prince of Weles Wedding Gloves, with silver plume, small portraits in gold, 3d, or 6d per pair (intended for a book-marker)

Book-marker)

Book-marker, with appropriate devices and mottoes, printed in gold, and enriched with photographic portraits of the Princes are Prince and Princess in wedding rings, ministure size, elegantly mounted to the Princess of Princes of Princess in wedding rings, ministure size, elegantly mounted on best enamel card, gast yet bordered, and tastefully docurated with designs in gold, each is 6d

Splendid Commemoration Medal, in electro-plated eliver, especially rich and handsome, 2a.

All on SALE by J. R. CLARKE, 356, Goorge-street, Sydney.

mest of the Christy's gams.

Overture PART I.

Overture Company

Beautiful Star Mr. J. H. Maivyu

Hen Convintion Mr. W. Norton

We meet sgain Mr. T. Rainford

Anna Maria Jones Mr. J. Howa

Be kind to the loved ones at home. Mr. C. Stewart

Tapicoa Mr. W. Norton

Ins Mocking Bird Mr. T. Rainford

Quintette—Come where my leve lies dreaming. Mesars.

Stewart Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele.

Stewart Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele.

Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele.

Or a musical description of a fashionable sieigh ride, with the departure, race on the road, the arrival at the hotel, the ball, preparing to return, all aboard, the chorus, and arrival at day break.

PART II.

Violin solo ... Mr. A. Nish
The Nervous Cures (by desire) Messrs. Brown and Norton
Ballad ... Mr. C. Stewart
Stump Preech ... Messrs. Nish and Brown
Violencelle sole ... Mr. C. Steele
American prize jig ... Mr. J. Brown
Interval of five minutes.

A SELECT BALL on TUESD AY, 26th, admission la, at the Jews Harp, Brickfield-hill.

TAT GIRL. FAT GIRL. FAT GIRL.—The

RAT GIRL. FAT GIRL. FAT GIRL.—The Greatest Living Wonder of the World. NOW EXHIBITING at the Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market

UNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TENDRES
required for such HORSES and CARTS as may
be required for the use of the Municipality. Applications
to be addressed to the Chairman (and marked Tender for
Casis), on or before MONDAY, May 28th. For particulars apply at the Chambers.

W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk.

W. H. MACKAY, Council Olerk.

OTIOE.—I, THOMAS SULWAY, being about to leave for England, request all ACCOUNTS to be sent in for liquidation, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay their accounts on or before MONDAY next, 25th day of May, otherwise they will be placed in the bands of my selicitor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to Mr. CUTHILL, of Mill Creek, George's River, that if the Agistment on his Grey MARE and her Produce is not paid within 14 days from this data, they will be sold by suction, to pay the same and the expenses.

WILLIAM M.WILLIAMS, Holdsworthy.

Liverpool, 21st May.

Liverpool, 21st May.

CAUTION.—I will not hold myself responsible for any
DEBTS incurred in my name without my written
authorsy. EDWIN WALKER. Brisbans, May 18th.

authority. BDWIN WALKER. Brisbans, May 18th.

DLANOFORTES,—CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1845. The only firm having a right to that name is "Ralph Allison and Sons," 108, Wardour-street, London.

(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—
Mr. JAMES SHOOBERT has been appointed
Agent to this Company.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chaleman.

G. WIGRAR ALLEN, Charman.

C. AS ILLUMINATION.—Persons wishing to be support piled by this company with GAS FOR ILLUMINATION on the lith proximo are requested to signify their intentions to the Engineer, at the Works, not later than THURSDAY next, the 28th instant.

Gas Works, 21st May.

B. L. U. B. S. F. D. I. N. T.,

NORTH SHORE.

G. R. B. A. T. U. N. B. B. S. E. V. B. D. S. A. L. B. of the above valuable and beautifully-situated estate,

REIDAY, 297H MAY,

at the Rooms, Pitt-irrest.

at the Rooms, Pitterstreet.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the sub-division may be obtained on application.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

DEMOVAL — Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT.

R. M.E.C.S., &c., has removed to No. 128, Liverpoolstreet, Hyde Park, near Lyons-terrace. Consultation bours as usual from 9 ill 1.

All on SALE by J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street, Sydney.

BROIOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—A new and beautiful assortment just opened. POPE, 416, George-street.

UST PUBLISHED, "Bishop Celemac's Criticisms on the Peatateuch and the Book of Joshus Answered," by the Rev. ALEXANDER MORISON, of Melbourne, Victoria. To be had at Mr. MADDOCK'S, bookseller, George-street.

Dr.CK'S MUSIC REPOSITORY, 337, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.—All kinds of Musical Instruments on SALE, at prices reduced to meet the times. Fisnofortes tuned, instruments repaired.

DAMAGED CORN, Damaged Corn, Damaged Corn, 3s. per bushel. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

SEED BARLEY.—English and Cape seed barley. prime samples, on SALE. CLARK, Market Wharf.

SEED OATS.—A very prime sample of Tasmania oats daily expected to arrivo. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

SEED TABES.—Robart Town grown seed tarcs on SALE. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

SEED TARES.—Hobart Town grown seed tares on SALE. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

CORN, Hay, Bran. Colonial Produce sold and delivered free throughout the city. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

FENCING.—TENDERS are required for about 32 reds piting inching. Apply to Mr. LAINSON, builder, Newtown, before the 26th instant.

TENDERS WANTED, for Carpenters' and Joiners' Work of a second-class fouse. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, timber rasrobant, South Head Road.

REQUIRED, TENDERS to paint the outside Dog and Duck public house, George-street South.

OUR FRIDAY'S FISH DINNER. Post Office Hotel.

A PARTMENTS to LET. Also, room for two or three Bearders, Pyemont Hetel, Pyrmont. A room 21 x 16.

A PARTMENTS with Board, lady and gentleman, or gentlemen, at 13, O'Connell-st., near Herald Office.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, with board, for one or two gentlemen. 110, Elizabeth-street North.

A PARTMENTS VACANT, with board, suitable for a family, or gentlemen. Mrs. SMITH, 109, top Hunter-street.

A PARTMENTS of a very superior description, rupless with confort. 191, Macquarle-street, north Australian Library.

A LADY or LADY and DAUGHTER may most with a comfortable HOME at the house of a small private family a worted distance free Sydnay. Terms low. Apply at Mr. MOSES', grooer, Haymarked.

private family a short distance from Sydney. Terms low. Apply at Mr. MOSES, groose, Haymarket.

DOARD in a private family wanted, by a Gontieuman residing near Hyde Park. J. L. R., Post Office,

DOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. DOBSON'S, 211

and 223, Castlereagn-street, near Market-street.

DOARD and RESIDENCE, for families and single gentlemen, also Drawing-room, use of plano. It, Jamison-street.

DOARD and LODGING for Two or Three respectable young Men, where there are no children. Apply to Mr. READ, Surry Hills Hotal, Crown-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—RURRAJONG.—Two Furnished COTTAGES to LET, by the week, on the most elevated part of the Southern Kurrajong. They consist sach of a sitting-room, 2 bedrooms (seeh having a double bedstead), a pantry, kitchen, and servants' bedroom with two beds. These two Cottages are in one building, which can be rented as one dwelling-house. There is a verandah on three sides.

Best for sach cottage, £3 10s. per week; for the two together. £6 per week.

For ferther particulars enquire by post of the undersigned, G. M. C. BOWEN, Bowen Mount, near Richmond.

DURNIEHED BEDROOM to LET, board if residents the contract of the service of th The Hon. Sir W.M. MANNING and Lady MANNING. & Co., & Co.,

MOSA.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, board if required. 193, Kent-st., four doors from Margaret et.

ELSARMEL, Petersham, adjoining Mr. Norton:

6-rosm COTTAGE, garden, orchard, good stables, coach-hours, 100 acres at present bringing over forty shillings a week for agistment. Apply H. CONNELL, Central Police Office. Rent moderate.

O'FFICES to LET, superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 227, George-st, opposite Bridge-st.

STORAGE for 1 to 3000 Tons of Free Goods, at W.
PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street.

TO LET, the YARD, STABLES, and SHEDS of the Brougham favors, 205, Pitt-street.
TOLET, a small HOUSE in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 8, Bligh-street. at No. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, Regentrille STEAM FACTORY and
FLOUR MILLS. Mr. W. BUSSELL, Penrith.

TO LET, the SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 527, Brickfield-hill, adjoining Mr. Kingsborough's, Apply to Mr. BINNIE, 323, George-street.

TO LET, opposite St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, a HOUNE and Grounds, entitable for a respectable family. H. BOND, 473, South Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE at present occupted by Dr. O'Brica, in Consideragh-street North. Apply to Mr. BLACK, 167. Macquarie-street.

TO LET.— The STORE and PREMISES in Pitterst, attest, lately botoupled by Mr. Edward Wyld. Apply on the premises, or to BRO WM and CO., Spring-street.

TO LET, a saug country PUBLIC-HOURS, in the midst of a coal-mining district. Small incoming and moderate rent. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

Jamison-street.

LET, in Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, the SHOP and PREMISES lately compled by Mr. Glaister. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlerseagh-street, with the Bowling Alley, now compled by Mr. Herne, from the first of mest month. Apply to Mr. MULLINS, at A. Moore's, and CO., Labour Banear, Pitt-street.

at A. Moore's, and CO., Lebour Banar, Pin-street.

TO LET, in King-street Rast, opposite St. James's
Chuich, three first-class HOUSES, with every honvanisace for family residences. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castler-agh-elvest.

TO LET, a commodious HOTEL, doing a first-rate
trade, situated in a public thoroughfare, Satisfactory
reasons given for the proprison leaving. Apply H. D.
COCK BURN, Pits and Park circuits.

TO LET, one of those first-class Family RESI-DENCES, No. 3, Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-street, lately let to the late Mrs. Chapman, containing sir rooms, kit chen, pantry, store room, &c. ; together with stable and orach-bouse; water laid on and taxes paid. Apply to A. TOOGODD, Pitt and King streets; or No., same buildings.

TO LET, at Petersham, facing the Parramette Road, a neat verandah COTTAGE, containing, six rooms, together with hitchen and store, three-shall stable and coachhouse, a fine well of water; also, small sitchen garden, and two fine yards; ample room in the front for a nice flower garden; i within twenty yards of the 'bus stand. Apply to CHARLES HEARN, Bald Faced Stee, Petersham.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.-THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

BEFORE the full COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

IN PARTE THAME—APPLICATION ORDER—PROBLETION.

Six Alfred Stephen delivered the following judgment in this case:

This is an application for a Problibition, under the Justices' Acts of 1850 and 1853; seeking to restrain twe of the Sydney magistrates from enforcing an Order of Affiliation made by them against the appellant, under the Deserted Wives and Children's Act. The complainment at the police office was a married woman, and the justices allowed evidence to be given by her, and also by her husband, of the latter's begiven by her, and also by the husband, of the latter's begiven by her, and also by her husband, of the latter's principle of the decision by this Court, in Exparte Ward, 3rd March, 1856, that the order of the justices might be supported, notwithstanding the reception of the objectionable testimony.

It was then contended by the appellant, that there was not sufficient evidence of the paternity to sustain the Order. The mother's account of her alleged intercourse with him, it was insisted, was wholly unworthy of credit; her oath being not only opposed to that of the accused, but contradicted (it was said) by circumstance. More especially it was insisted, was wholly unworthy of credit; her oath being not only opposed to that of the accused, but contradicted (it was said) by circumstance. More especially it was unged, that the woman was unsupported by corroborative testimony—which the statute expressly requires, to justify the making of any such Order.

We have considered all the voluminens evidence in this case; and we are of opinion, that there sous here corroborative testimony—which the statute expressly requires, to justify the making of any such Order.

No. 5, a. 8, which provides that no man shall be deemed the father of an illegitimate child upon the cath of the mether only, means substantially the same thing as the English corresponding enactment—that there shall be evidence confirmatory of the mother's i

all events remained ii) the nonze, to receive or execute any such order.

There is no anticedent improbability, therefore, in fact of the connexion sworn to. But we might not, under ordinary discumstances, have thought not, under ordinary discumstances, have thought not, under ordinary discumstances, have thought not wisite may have been unnecessarily paid, or næddesfly prelonged, without imputation of impropriety—had the case rested there. We find evidence, however, to which the justices if they thought it were entitled to give credit, of a less equivocal character; sizes, if believed, it establishes a fact not easily to be accounted for, except on the supposition of guilt.

justices if they thought fit were entitled to give credit, of a face equivocal character; since, if believed, it establishes a fact not easily to be accounted for, except on the supposition of guilt.

It is this; that, on being taxed by the hasband with the connexion, the appellant (according to the latter) desired ever having been inside the complainant's doors. The justices were not bound, certainly, to believe the husband's testimony as to that denial. The appellant swore that he never said so; and the fact was fairly open to some question. There was moreover evidence for the appellant, and matter in her cross-examination, which tended to cast suspicion on parts of the woman's story. On the other hand there was certainly a denial by the appellant, that he was in the woman's house on the 27th December—a day specifically mentioned by her; and on this point witnesses were called on both sides. Now, the justices, in dealing with that evidence, may have disbelieved the appellant's assertion that he was ill; and at home all that day, and have relied on the matters which went to shew, that he actually was at her house as alleged. But, if the latter was true, the appellant's denial not only afforded ground for discrediting his more important one, as to the fact of sexual connexton, but tended to corroborate her accussion on that head. For, if he was not corractous of its truth, why did he dony the mere allegation that he was there?

We do not say whether we should have been satisfied, or have drawn the same conclusion on the points thus indicated, or any other. But we adhere to the opinion expressed in ex-parte Roberts, 18th July, 1853, and ex-parte Godfrey, 9th September, 1857,—in accordance with which this Court has always acted, we believe, on these gasis appeals from the magistracy,—that we are bound to give effect to their decisions, unless we clearly see in the particular case that the justice were wrong. And, as we are unable to asythat they were so in the present case, the result is necessarily a refusal of

The Queen v. Garrett.—special case.

The Queen v. Garrett.—special case.

In this case the question for decision was whether the conviction of Garbett, at the Madgee Quarter Sessions, could be sustained. The point on which it turned was whether, in case of the socidental absence of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions upon the day proclaimed for holding the Court, the Justices could adjourn until the following day, and on that day sleet a Chairman pro tem, and whether the Chairman so elected could proceed to the trial of the criminal lasues.

The case had been argued before the Chief Justice and The case had been argued before the clief Justice wise.

Their Honors (who delivered separate judgments) differed in opinion. The Chief Justice thought that there was no such power to elect a Chairman, and that the prisoner's conviction ought to be set aside, but that as there had been a mistrial, he should be committed to take his trial again. Mr. Justice Wise, on the contrary, thought that the power existed, and, consequently, that the conviction was rood.

there had been a mistrial, he should be committed to take his trial again. Mr. Justice Wise, on the contrary, thought that the power existed, and, consequently, that the conviction was good.

There being, under these droumstances, no decision of the Court, the conviction stands.

The opinions expressed by their Honors will be given in extense hereafter.

WHYTE V. THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Their Honors gave judgment is this case as follows:—

SIT Alfred Stephen, C.J. This is an appeal by the defendants from the District Court of Matitand; in which the plaintiff has recovered a verdict against them for £200, under the following circumstances;—

The defendants were Whyte's bankers; and as such made him advances of money, to secure payment of which he depasticd with them certain title deeds. The bank also, it appears, such for the amount in the Supreme Court, and recovered two judgments against him. An arrangement was afterwards entered into by which those judgments were agreed to be reliterjuished, the respendent satisfying or remaining liable for, the costs, and executing a formal mortgage over some of the properties. The appellants gave up the deeds of the others.

There is conflicting evidence as to Mr. Whyte's undertaking or obligation, under that arrangement, to pay the expense of this new security, but he admitted at the trial that he was to be "liable" for the costs of the pidpinents. The appellants, it was proved, undertook to be answerable to their storney, (es. indeed, they primarily were in any event.) for the costs of the whole; and contunity the bank paid him £24 lis., of which sum £14 lis was the smount due in respect of those judgments. After a time, it would appear, the principal debt was paid off, and the plaintiff continued to keep an account, and made deposits, at the bank, no settlement ever took place as to the costs; but the plaintiff was debted the smeant (both of the security and the judgments of the bank and inquired what was his balance; and, being bold a certain sum, which excluded t

plaintiff had a greater sum in the defendants' hands at his disposal.

In finding for the plaintiff, the jury added that in their opinion he never sanctioned any expense for the transfer; and they brought in a vertice, in the first instance, not only for £200 as damages in respect of the check, but also for the £20 list in addition, as money still in the bank due to him. As to the coats of the judgments, they said nothing. A vestict for £224 would have been, of course, in axcess of the jurisdiction of a District Court. The total finding, however, being after some discussion reduced to £200 (and, as I collect, entered generally on the whole plaint, including therefore the £24 lis. in hand), I conceive that no objection can now be sustained on the point of jurisdiction.

Evidence was offered for the defendants, but rejected, to show the existence of a usage among to maker to debit their customers, without contract or other specific suthority, the amount of all costs paid for the preparation of securities, in the case of advances to such customers made upon them. The defendants contraded, moreover, that there was in this case an implied authority to them to pay, and thereuponic ocharge the plaintiff with such costs. And they proved that in several instance they had charged against the plaintiff, without objection on his part, interest, exchange, costs of protest, and other matters, for which no check was ever given.

Indicate, for the previous marginal by the Judge, the states of the intersecutablement of vegetimes of the the testing of the state of the previous of the pre

master property to a far greater amount than this at odd times, did not preve that he had taken so much at any one time. The question was, whether under these circumstances, the conviction could be sustained. Their Honors decided that question in the negative. A further question states are to the sentence whether, as no more punishment had been awarded than might have been imposed for simple larceny—of which Resenski was undoubtedly guilty,—the conviction was not on this ground sustainable? Their Hinners, however, were of opinism that they could take no judicial cognisance of the reasons for this sentence, but must assume it to have been passed for the greater offsnoe, of which the prisoner had been illegally convicted. The conviction must, therefore, he set aside and the prisoner (said the Chief Justice), although a great regue, who had evidently been pilferting from his master for years, would except.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and s jury of four.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

This was action by Mr. W. P. Mofiat, late an attorney of the Court, against the two defandants for professional services and for money advanced to them or paid on their account. The plaintiff so laim (admitting various payments to have been made) amounted to £199 19a. 2d.

Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Robinson appeared in person for himself and his wife.

The defence was that their had been two separate sums of £100 each received by plaintiff on defendant's account. On the part of the defendant, however, it averred that these receipts had been fully accounted for.

His Honor having summed up.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £158 14a. 2d.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BRIORS J. S. Dowling, Meq.

MOORE V. DOWNEY.

Plaintiff, the daughter of a grocer in Riley-street, Weolloomeoloo, such the defendant for uttering slandereus words. The defendant pleaded that he was intoxicated at the time, and had since expressed his regret in the office of the plaintiff is attorney. Falmitiff s father required a written apology, which had not been given. Verdict for plaintiff, 40s.

This was an action for the utterance of slanderous words by the fermis defendant of the female plaintiff, imputing a want of chastity. Defendants resided next door to a Mrs. Chester, between whom some disagreement arone, and the female plaintiff being at Mrs. Chester is house, the words complished of were spoken; and it was alleged that in consequence the male plaintiff had beaten his wife, and they had since lived unhappily together. Verdict for plaintiff, £5. Mr. Simpson for plaintiff; Mr. Dalley for defendant.

The remaining cases were devoid of interest.

The remaining cases were devoid of interest.

The remaining cases were devoid of interest.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TRUBBAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Douglass, a special meeting. Five debts were proved. On the motion of Mr. M. Ewan, seconded by Mr. Peters, and unanimously agreed to by the meeting (after hearing the assigness, the issolvent, and Mr. Dawson, his solicitor), that the offer made by Mr. William Nicholsen, of Maitland, to pay, on behalf of inselvent, a compesition of at. in the £, equal to cash, to all the creditors in the estate, in full satisfaction of their respective claims, proved or to be proved, such payment to be made by Mr. Nicholsen's promissory notes at four months date (which offer was acceded to by a number of Mr. Douglass's creditors on a former occasion), be accepted, provided that such promissory notes be lodged with the assignees, or one of them, within one week from this date; and that, in such case, the directions given by the creditors at the third general meeting do stand rescinded, but if those promiserry notes be not so lodged, that then the assignees do therespon carry out the last-mentioned directions without dalay.

Mr. Innes moved that there is nist for the sequestration of the estate of H. H. Brewn be made absolute. Mr. Darley, for the respondent, took several eljections to making the rule absolute. His Honer directed the case to stand over until this day week, proper evidence not being in court at the time of the motion of the judgment having been obtained in the Supreme Court, on foot of which this proceeding was taken.

In the matter of George Seeman's insolvancy, Mr. Harrgaves, a creditor, applied for an order requiring insolvent to pay a weekly rum towards the suitancian within the meaning of the 5th Victoria, No. 17, sec. 100.

John Roper applied, by Mr. Levy, for a certificate, upon the usual affidavis. Mr. Darley, for Mr. Dight, a creditor, esposed the application upon several specified grounds, aleging missconduct and fraut. Mr. Darley

James Mackey, of Sodala, labourer. Liabilities, £68 19s.

4d. America, £11 5s. Deficit, £57 14s. 4d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MENTINGS OF CREDITORS.

Priday, May 22.—Richard it, Nesbitt, adjourned second, William Ley, special.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Mesers Kemp, Speer, Smitherv, Levey, Poarce, Asher, S. Cohen, Peden, and Sutherland.

John A. Jermy, charged with having wilfully broken a spirit keg, valued at £4, the property of George Comina, pleaded guilty, and was allowed twenty-four hours within which te pay the amount of damage, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Elias Burns, a vagrant, found at two clock in the morning carrying a huge bondle, containing eight or nine bunches of turnipe, as many carreis, and some lemona, was taken into custedy on sneptoin of having robbed one of the carts bringing produce to market in York-street. No owner was found, but the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned one month one her failure to satisfy the magistrates that she had become honeetly possessed of the vegetables, which were ordered to be conveyed to the Benevolent Asylum.

Margaret Wymes was summarily convicted of having stolen a shilling, the property of Thomas Severn, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month. Proceedur deposed that in drawing his hand from his trousers pecket he unintentionally drew up some money, which elocated that in drawing his hand from his trousers pecket he unintentionally drew up some money, which fell on the street, one shilling of which prisoner picked up and, although knowing that he had dropped it, pocketed; refusing to deliver it, he gave her into custody. Two finale vagrants, found drunk, were sent to good for one month.

George Barton Dyer was brought up pursuant to remand. Mr. Holroyd moved for a further remand, on the ground that certain papers taken from the prisoner, and which may have a bearing upon the case, had not been, as they should have been, forwarded with him by the police authorities at New Zealand, but may be expected to arrive by the next mail. Mr. Dalley opposed the application. Mr. Kemp suggested that the better way would be to proceed with the case with the evidence at command, and afterwards apply, if necessary, for a remand. Mr. Holroyd said that in any event he should be compelled to ask for a remand, as it would be impossible to complete the case to-day. Mr. Dalley said that under those circumstances he would withdraw his opposition to a remand at once. Remanded until Thursday next.

Janes Smith appeared on summons to answer an information in which he was charged by Graham Coulter with having sessuited him. Complainant deposed that on the evening of the 13th instant he was at home, when he heard a knock at his door, and, expecting a friend, he west h'mself to open it; defendant was there, who said, "You are Mr. Coulter?" and, on receiving a reply in the affirmative, laid about his (witness') head a stick or whip with considerable severity, leaving sundry marks and brutese, and at the same time said a conething about having either insulted or assuited his wife; a scuffic essued, and he (complainant) fell, injuring his back against a box; defendant fell, injuring his back against a box; defendant held him down until some neighbours, attracted by the noise, came to his ansistance, when defendant got up and went away; he never provoked this seamlt in any way; never put his arm around Mrs. Smith was the latter resides—when he (complainant) had one arm round her waist, and looking very affectionately in her face; she afterwards told Mr. Einfith what she saw, when Mrs. Smith as conversation at the door of the house in which the latter resides—when he (complainant) had one arm round her waist, and looking very af

WATER POLICE COURT.

Mr. 7. Cullen.

One person apprehended for drunkenness in a public thoroughfare was admonished and discharged.

Mary M'Kenrie, 53, taken into custody restorday aftermoon by constable Harricks, whilst begging in Georgestreet, was charged with vagrancy. She was before the Ceurt the previous day for protection, and sent to the Benevolent Asylum. Their Worships now ordered that the between up to that insultenties.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE following account of the progress and present condition of this great work is from the pen of the Times correspondent, and may be relied upon, therefine: correspondent, and may be relied upon, therefore, as not in any way too flattering. The writer has always ridiculed the scheme. He now contents himself with saying that it must prove a financial blunder, but admits that considerable progress has been made with the work, and that a really admirable amount of skill and energy is being exhibited by the French envineers.

amount of skill and energy is being exhibited by the French engineers.

The works on the Suez Canal have undergone no interruption through the death of Said Pasha. The present Viceroy has not yet announced his final views upon the subject; but it is very generally believed that he has already arrived at the conclusion that the Government is bound by the engagements entered into towards the company by his predecessor. Both labour and money must accordingly continue to be supplied. About 20,000 men are at this moment either engaged upon the works or on their way to the isthmus, collected, as heretofore, from all parts of Egypt. To each party, as it arrives, a certain portion of the excavations is allotted, calculated upon an average of forty cubic metres for each man. The task is usually completed in about a month, when the men are allowed to return to their villages, generally carrying with them the trifling balance of their earnings that remains after paying the cost of the simple food upon which the Egyptian fellahs are content to live.

The efforts of the company are at meens allowed.

task is usually completed in about a month, when the men are allowed to return to their villages, generally carrying with them the trifling balance of their earnings that remains after paying the cost of the simple food upon which the Egyptian fellahs are content to live.

The efforts of the company are at present almost entirely directed to the completion of the canal by which firsh water will be conveyed to Suez. It branches off, near Jake Timsah, from the small canal, previously due by the company, and which, as your readers will remember, is a protongation of the Wadi Toumlist Cenal. The watercourse is about twenty, five feet in width, with a depth of about new feet. It is already completed as far as the Bitter Lakes, and the ergineers of the company expected to reach Suez before the middle of the coming summer. Their rext task will be the construction of a feeding canal, starting from Cairo, and running along the edge of the Desert, the execution of which, though larely abandoned, has been finally decided upon. Without it, indeed, it would be impossible to maintain a sufficient level in the new canals, even while drivings their neighbours, to the grievous injury of the cultivators dependent upon the latter for the irrigation of their lands.

Having just returned from a visit to the isthmus, I am able to speak of the impressions created by personal observation, and I confess that it is the image. I am able to speak of the impressions created by personal observation, and I confess that it is the image. The aght of a stream of firsh water, flowing through the still and death-like solitude of the desert, of itself offers a most singular spectacle. A practical erd can also more readily be assigned to this portion of the company's projects. To the inhabitants of Suez the acquisition of fresh water, flowing through the readily be assigned to this portion of the company's projects. To the inhabitants of Suez the acquisition of fresh water and productive spects along their banks may be defined the project of the cr

effect.

The track of the canal along the greater part of its course through lake Manzelah is clearly marked by the embankments, of which the bases have been mised on either side at a distance of sixty metres across. Two small channels have been formed, one in either side, with a depth of water just sufficient to

Rebert Jenkins, 21, a seaman of the ship Ironside, was charged with stealing two bottles of milk. The facts as undementationed were deposed to in evidence. Cuthbert Vanu, master of the vessel from shore yesterday, was informed of the theft, and therapon took out a warrant for prisoner's apprehension; the two bottles of milk in question were a portion of the immigrants' stores, and were of the value of 5a.; it was in the ferm of a powder, and was kept between dacks, the head of which was an apprentice on board; vesterday for moon, whilst at work in the hold, saw prisoner at a cask, the head of which was knocked in, and the bottles in which prisoner told him contained milk; prisoner took two of the bottles away in his bosom. Prisoner in defence denied the charge. Electing to be tried summarily, he was convicted, and rentenced to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

In the summons case Dransfield v. Morton, for labourer's wages (23 7s 6d.), the amount claimed was paid into court, with costs.

David Williams, of the schooner Margaret and Mary, were fined (9s each for neglecting to keep a mate or seaman in charge of the docks of their respective vessels whilst they were in harbour and not laid up.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

destired town is a narrow strip of land, which sepa-rates the sea from the lake, and, until lately, occa-cionally washed over by the sea. It is in process of being widened and raised beyond the reach of the

sienally washed over by the sea. It is in process of being widened and raised beyond the reach of the waves.

A foundry and workshops, fitted up with every description of machinery, have been established at Port Said, and, together with the lighthouse at the foot of the pier, the storehouses. Chalets, and other light dwelling-places built for the employes, imput a town-like appearance to the spot. Nile water is brought across the lake in boats carrying iron tanks, but the place is before long to be supplied by means of iron tipies, which have already been brought to the Isthmus. The water is to be raised by pumping machinery in the neighbourhood of Timesh to the sum mit of El Gier, whence it will flow towards the north, following the embankment of the maritime canal.

I cannot terminate this slight sketch of the state of the works without referring to the courtesy and attention invariably shown to travellers in the Isthmus by the ergineers and other employe's of the company, and in my own person! I am able to confirm to the very fullest extent the reports of my predecessors. I moreover invariably found the utmost readiness to supply ne with whatever information I desired.

Strong doubts as to the prospects of a ship canal being completed on the scale, and according to the terms assigned to itself by the company, must, I apprehend, continue to prevail, and not less so in respect to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, should the work be brought to a conclusion, even were the end to be attained without exceeding the funds raised by the company. But I feel assured that neither professional men nor ordinary travellers will return from the Isthmus without admiring the peise-versince and energy displayed by the gentlemen entrusted with a work of such magnitude, undertaken in the midst of a desert, where every resource had to be created.

the midst of a desert, where every resource had to be created.

WHAT DENMARK THINKS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Copenhages Dagblad, March 19)
The world is this day witness to an event as rare as it is peculiar. Over the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the mignty British Crown extends its soverrighty, wherever over the wide carth the British flag wave, this day, the 10th of March, is kept as a national festival and holiday. The immense and laborious activity which has stretched its arms round the whole orb of earth, and has revolutionised the world by its progress, ceases for twenty-four hours, as at the stroke of a magic wand. The whirring machines stop, hands and heads let their wonted work fall, the husbandman forsakes his plough, the merchant his dosk, the coalminer his pick, the workman his tools—the whole unation has but one thought, to give himself up to festal mirth. There is not one spot in all England where this day will not be marked by rejoicing. From early morn all will be astir in their best garb, decked with their white bridal favours, the making of which has brought bread to the starving Coventry weavers; troops of the line and volunteers will parade to the misse of their bands, festal processions will march through the towns, and at a fixed hour of the day all the many nillions of human beings with joyoua looks will burst out in congratulations and biessings. The joy will increase as the day wears on. School children and the poor will flock around the liberal fare which wealth has provided for them: in public and private circles men will meet to giorify the day: speeches and songs will sound loud, sill inspired by the same feeling; streams of generous wine and the strong national drink will gladden all hearts. And when evening comes, and night falls, gleams of light will begin to apread over the whole entomous realm. The cold forms towns, black with coal amoke, will blaze with light, and the uniform etrects will swarm with joyous thousands. In gignatic London, whic

which will cause the lights of heaven itself to burn dim.

And all this enthusiasm, all this festivity, all this cost, and all this loss of a whole nation's activity suddenly stopped—only because the Prince of Wales, a youth of twenty-one years, is this day wedded in Windsor's Royal Chapel to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, a gurl of mineteen, whom the English nation as yet knows not, of whose good qualities they have or ly hope but not experience to bear witness! Is this the sensible and heavy English nation, that for the sake of such an occasion can fall into such boundless enthusiasm? Is this free England, that can thus turn the wedding of an untried heir to the Tarone with su unknown Princess into a national holiday? Is this the mature English poli ical self-consciousness, that can thus identity the royal house with the people in a way that no Assitic despot could ever force from his laves?

Ver 'the light has aenable, phleomatic, free, poli-

the embankments, of which the bases have been raised on either side at a distance of eithy netress across. Two small channels have been formed, one of either side, with a depth of water joint of the stands of the sales of the lake frequently shows tited above the surface of the lake requently shows tited above the surface of the lake. Nest Port Said the traces of the embankment become very slight, and in some places on both seemed to cross the open lake. The work is to be continued by means of dredging machines. The midd a ruised in stand of a stand and a stand of the lake. On rising above the level of the water the mid hardess into a selid mass. This portion of the work, as will be reddily believed, has been attended with great difficulties and trouble, but the word is believed by the engineers to be past.

As the canal approaches Port Said it is to attain the width of 50 mètres, turninating in a basin or dock of search of the sales of the

an automaton, who could write his name indeed, but for the rest, was aeither able to do good not ill. But what has happened in England during the last generator, and what culminates there this very day proves clearly enough how little real life bends itself to such philosophic systems, and how ill theoreticians understand how to aketh realities. None of all England's Sovereigns has so thoroughly and so gipteously comprehended the problem placed before a constitutional Monarch at Queen Victoria. For her the hereditary English liberty has not been a fittering bord, but a principle willingly accepted, and held invitalre as a religious dogma. She, supported it may be by a sagatious Comport, has never at any time acught to set personal feelings or wishes against the will of the people; she has conscientiously varied that will out in all things; and the result has been that will out in all things; and the result has been that will out in all things; and the result has been that will out in all things; and the result has been many content of the country has made immensed in properties, in power, in every kind of development, while the people has grown happier and advances in properties, in power, in every kind of development, while the people has grown happier and advances in properties, in power, in every kind of development, while the people has grown happier and the common object of veneration, of devotion, and of a rul affection which ambitious deepote and partirehal rulers by Good a sciety, on intellectual life, and on taste; and this influence during Queen Victoria's long and happy right has been even to the increase, because she has been more only a true constitutional tone; the properties of the disprace of the life, and the result of the life, and the properties of the life, and the properties of the life

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Batter of the Beraid.

Sin,—"What's the matter?" Well, I'll tell you what's the matter. I've always believed "you pays your money and takes your choice" to be a good and time-hone ured homily, and one generally respected. Now, I prid my money a few mornings ago, but I didn't get my choice—I got "Hobson's." "Hobson's was out of luck that morning. It was en Tuesday, the 17th instant, that I got a first-class curringe, to which I was entitled by urtue of my ticket, "Ab, sir, said the guard, "there are no first-class carriage by this train; if you want a first-class carriage by this train; if you want a first-class carriage by this train; if you want a first-class carriage by this train; if you want a first-class carriage you will have to wait for three hours." So you see I was hooked in for the choice senerally supposed to be monopolised by Mr. "Hobson. Was it a pleasant one? No; the second-class carriages were rather crammed, and all the windows were closely shut up. The smell of humanity does not agree with me—it turns my stomach; it was very string in the carriage that I was obliged to get into on the morning of the 17th instant. I sleo fancied that, intermingled with the smell of humanity, I recognised the smell of sheep. I am not unfamiliar with that smell, but my experience has hitherto brem obtsined in the open air. This induced a belief to arise in my mind that some of the immates of this carriage had recently been employed in the vocation of "droving." This impression was confirmed when daylight afforded me further opportunity for investigation. On the whole, my extrance was not an agreeable one, ether to myself or to the occupants of the carriage—one of whom, being in a recumbent positior, searcity of room obliged me to disturb—he informed me that he had been minus a seep for f

DASTARDLY CONDUCT.

To the Edutor of the Herald.

Six,—A cricket match was concluded here yesterday between the Singleton and Merriwa clubs, which resulted in the detect of the latter. Among the players were four gentlemen whose names I enclose. This morning a poor man, who has been working for some time on the Denison Gold-fields, called at the inn where these cents were staying, and atomost for remorning a poor man, who has been working for some time on the Denison Gold-fields, called at the inn where these gents were staying, and stopped for retreshment. While he was in the public bar of the house some of the abovensmed persons unstrapped a quart pot from the man's saddle and fastened it to the house some of the abovensmed persons unstrapped a quart pot from the man's saddle and fastened it to the horse's tail, besides buckling a spur round the hind feticek. On remounting sgain, the man's horse became restive and threw him. I consider it just to here mention that the man was slightly intoxicated, but not sufficiently so to cause him to iall from his herne. Not satisfied, however, by this endangering the man's life, a series of indignities were heaped upon him, and on remonstrating with these gents (save the mark) I received an answer one would not expect to hear from anyone professing to be a gentleman, especially when that gentleman had a J.P. for his companion.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this be a specimen of our J.P.'s and the company they keep, I do not wonder at several persons with whom I have the honour to be forced upon them by our present Government. I also beg to mention that this disgraceful scene was witnessed by several persons who are at any time willing to substantiate the truth of all I have written.

Trusting you will insert this in your next issue, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

MANLINESS.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 23. LORD STRATHEDEN, in calling attention to the question of the propriety of acknowledging, in concert with other neutral Powers, the Southern Confederacy as an independent State, said he had not been able to state on an earlier occasion the exact view with which this subject was about to be submitted to their lordships, owing about to be submitted to their fordanips, owing to the absence of the noble earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whom he was glad to see now in his place. It was not his intention to raise any question as to the past proceedings of her Majesty's Government in reference to American affairs; his proposition had relation altogether to the future and to facts well known. About the close of last session it was generally About the close of last session it was generally alleged, and no doubt with truth, that the Governments of France and England were Governments of France and England were acting simultaneously and in concert with egard to the difficulties which existed in America. Since that time, the policy of the two Governments had in some degree diverged, or in the memorable phrase of a noble carl now in his place (the Earl of Derby), the two Governments had seemed to drift from one another. In November last the Emperor of the French desired to make a proposal, but was held back by the decision of her Majesty's Government. In January the Emperor entered upon another line of action, framed with a view to terminate hostilities, but the Government of this country were again unable to agree with him. Neither of these propositions having led to any practical hostilities, but the Government of this country were again unable to agree with him. Neither of these propositions having led to any practical result, all attempts at intervention, mediation, and remonstrance were exhausted by the reply of Mr. Seward to the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The French Government, however, being still, as ever, anxious to bring the civit war to a close, the question of recognising the independence of the States might at any moment come before this country, as the question of obtaining an armistice came before it in November. Were it not for the space which Poland now occupied in the cares and councils of the world, the necessity of giving a decision on the independence of the South would probably have arisen ere this. Whenever the moment arrived at which the Government of England must act, it was to be feared that there would be found no definite conviction either in Parliament or out of doors as to the course to be pursued. We should then be taken at a disadvantage. It was with a view, therefore, to a distinct and practical result that he had wished to give the noble earl at the head of the Foreign-office an opportunity of expressive his views on this subject. This object could not be attained in any other manner, because a resolution or an address to pledge the action of the Government would be resisted, and its withdrawal would be thought disastrous by the 8,000,000 of men whose case he now brought before their lordships. By an acknowledgment of Southern independence he meant, in accordance with the authorities on public law, the sending an ambassader to those States or receiving one from them, the negotiation of a treaty, or the grantmeant, in accordance with the authorities on public law, the sending an ambassader to those States or receiving one from them, the negotiation of a treaty, or the granting of exequaturs to Consuis. Such an acknowledgment ought not to be confounded with interference, intervention, mediation, or preceedings of that kind. The noble earl opposite (the Earl of Malmesbury) had expressed an opinion that the acknowledgment of the South would be attended by no material result one way or another. But if the acknowledgment of Southern independence were wholly immaterial, how came it that the South had never ceased to ask and the North to deprecate that acknowledgment? How was it that the Southern Confederacy had sent envoys to the great capitals of Europe to demand their recognition, and that the North had endeavoured to intercept these envoys at the risk of war? He had heard, and the statement might have reached their lordships also, that the planters a year ago, looking to the probability of the acknowledgment of the South, began to sow their cotton crop, and that they began to plough it up as soon as that hope ceased. Anacknowledgment by the Great Powers of Europe would in the first place remove whatever hope might still linger in the Northern minds of bringing the South into subjection. In the next place it would take away from the Northern press the power of describing the people of eleven great Southern States as rebels. The acknowledgment of neutrals would remove people of eleven great Southern States as rebels.

The acknowledgment of neutrals would remove people of eleven great Southern States as rebels. The acknowledgment of neutrals would remove the chance of conquest, and the victories already achieved by the Southern armies would be still more irresistible. Besides this, a separate result would be obtained, for when neutrals had acknowledged the belligerents to be in a position to negotiate it would put an end to all claims to reconstruct the Union which might prolong the war. It would also emancipate the Government of Washington from the hard necessity of carrying on a hopeless war, which at present weighed upon them. Their lordships would remember the mode in which the diplomacy of France and England in 1609 succeeded in extinguishing the civil war between Spain and Holland, which had lasted the greater part of half a century. If they would remember what then took place, they would know in what form and by what means the present war in America might be adjusted. That diplomacy would not have been attended with such brilliant success if the European Powers had not acknowledged the insurgents. He now approached the arduous task of pointing out the conditions under which neutral Powers were entitled to acknowledge insurgent nations. At the beginning of the session their lordships had been told that acknowledgment might happen with propriety in two cases where the recognising Power was about to give ment might happen with propriety in two cases where the recognising Power was about to give material support to the insurgents, and where, through the prolongation of hostilities, arms had fallen from the exhausted hands of the belligerents. Whatever might be thought of the

on that account; it was well known that the cause provoking to war was very different. But, even granting that it were so, was a war denounced by all who formed the glory of that epoch as wicked, which marred the reputation of the Minister and depressed his character, to be cited as an authority on international law and public proceedings? Was the Minister of that day, in conjunction with the reigning Sovereign, to be regarded as the heir, virtule officii, of the influence and the wisdom of Grotius and Vattel? Of the independence of the South American Republics the acknowledgment had, no doubt, been tardy. But, that tardiness did not entirely express the judgment of the country, for it was reprobated on that acccount; it was well known that the that tardiness did not entirely express the judg-ment of the country, for it was reprobated by the brilliant and enlightened Opposition of which the noble lord, now the Secretary of State, was at that time no inconsiderable orna-ment. Any one, not grossly ignorant of the difficulties which at that time hampered our foreign policy, must admit that there never was an foreign policy, must admit that there never was an occasion when acknowledgment had been decided less in accordance with principle or the dictates of public law, and more entirely swayed by views of prudence. There was another authority, surpassing all others, and tallying in nearly every point with the question now under consideration. In 1641, the independence of Portugal was acknowledged by France, Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland, within twelve months after the Duke and Duchess of Braganza repounced their allegiance to Spain, notwithrenounced their allegiance to Spain, notwith-standing that a quarter of a century elapsed before Spain herself consented to join in the recognition. At that time Prussia had not yet come into existence, Russia had not begun to mingle in European affairs, Austria was leagued with Spain by ties of kindred and of policy, so that the four recognising Powers might be said to form a general European tribumight be said to form a general European trou-nal. The decisive battle between the celebrated Schomberg and Don of Austria was fought in 1665, but it was not till 1668 that the belligerents negotiated. He had examined all the great writers on international law to dis-cover whether there had been anything in the circumstances of the recognition of Portugal of circumstances of the recognition of Portugal of which they either expressed disapproval, or which would be reprobated by the principles laid down in their works. He had these authorities with him, but would not inflict them on their lordships. But he might refer to the authority of Sir J. Mackintosh, who in the year 1824, when introducing the question of acknowledging the South American Republics, alluded with satisfaction to the instance of Portugal as strengthening the principle for Portugal as strengthening the principle for which he was then contending. Sir James Mackintosh, their lordships would remember, Mackintosh, their lordships would remember, was the disciple, the successor, and the equal of those great writers who moulded public law into a science. The oaly thing required by Europe at that time to justify recognition was that there should be no hazard of conquest. It was not correct to say that according to the law of nations hostilities must have ceased, and the last shilling must have been spent, and the last drop of blood shed, before recognition could take place. What, indeed, could be more cruel than thus unnecessarily to prolong hostilities? The examples of the civil wars between Switzerland and Austria, Spain wars between Switzerland and Austria, Spain and Holland, Spain and Portugal, Great Britain wars between Switzerland and Austria, Spain and Holland, Spain and Portugal, Great Britain and her North American colonies, and Spain and her South American colonies, all showed that you were entitled to acknowledge insurgents when it seemed to you that no hazard of their reconquest any longer existed. It might be asked, could you recognise a country while hostile armies were encamped upon its territory? If you could not, neutral Powers would be compelled to withdraw their Ministers from any country which became the scene of war, or of which the boundaries are unsettled. We ought to have withdrawn our Minister from Spain in 1822; but no one had ever contended for such a construction of international law. He now came to the question, "Is the issue of this contest any longer doubtful?" In discussing this part of the subject, he must first refer to the extraordinary circumstance that within the last few days the Confederacy had contracted in London, Amsterdam, and Paris a loan which now stood at the top of the market. That loan rested upon the security of cotton, and, as it was well known to the subscribers that that security would perish if the invasion prospered, the position of the loan must be regarded as an expression of the judgment of the financial world that the issue of the contest is no longer doubtful. What were the views of military men? In November last the Emperor of the French intimated to the Government of Washington his opinion that the reconquest of the Southers States was impossible; in the Revue des Deux Mondes for the month of October there was an article, supposed to be inspired by the Princes of the House of Orleans who ac-Southern States was impossible; in the Revue des Deux Mondes for the month of October there was an article, supposed to be inspired by the Princes of the House of Orleans who accompanied General M'Clellan te the field, adopting a similar view; and, as far as our information went, we did not know that any Northern general was of opinion that reconquest was attainable. And supposing that in the abstract such a reconquest was possible, the question for neutral Powers was, could it be attained by Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues? Because, as they had not in their armies any man who, like the Duke of Wellington, was capable of controlling and directing a Ministry, by them must it be accomplished, if it was to be accomplished at all What proof of capacity had this aggressive Government given to to the world? Was it to be found in their choice of viceroys, in the superseding and replacing of commanders, or in their firm adherence to a principle, and their opposition to slavery? At first they vaunted their steady disposition to maintain that institution; then the slaves in the lower States were to be free; then emancipation was to be extended to all States which existed the ment might happen with propriety in two cases where the recognising Power was about to give material support to the insurgents, and where, through the prolongation of hostilities, arms had fallen from the exhausted hands of the belligerents. Whatever might be thought of the justice of that principle, it certainly was not one to which the Powers either of the Old or the New World had acted; for a cessation of hostilities had generally followed, instead of preceding the acknowledgment by neutrals. The United States acknowledged Nicaragus, under the government of Walker, before hostilities had ceased; the United States acknowledged the independence of the revolted colonies of Spain before the efforts of the mother country to reduce them had ended; and the same Power dispatched an ambassador to Hungary in 1848 or 1849, invested with large discretionary powers, which he was to use or to reserve according to the progress of the insurrection. He would not dwell further on examples taken from the New World, although he might enlarge the illustrations by referring to the conduct of Brazil, which, from being placed in the midst of civil wars and insurgent Government during the last thirty years, had constantly cases of this kind brought forward for its decision. Passing to the Old World, he found that the French acknowledged the independence of the British North American possessions long before the efforts of the mother country to reconquer them had been exhausted. It was idle to remark that Lord North, the Minister of the day, went to war with France

the enlistment of negro regiments? After that and the other evidence which was open to them noble lords on neither side of the House would, he hoped, refuse to concur with the noble earl the leader of the Opposition, with the capitalists of Europe, and with military men generally, in the opinion that the hazard of conquest in America remained no longer matter of doubt. At that moment, he might add, and throughout the war, Great Britain had consuls at the Southern ports; among others, at Mobile and Charleston. Their presence there was necessary to protection of British interests; and the question was coming on for debate in the Southern Confederacy how far consuls would be permitted to reside in Southern ports who had taken their exequatur from the Government of Washington. What, then, he would ask, would be the position of this country if, in a few months, she should be compelled by interests and convenience to adopt the course which self-respect and justice long ago demanded at her hands. The first ground, then, on which Great Britain ought to exercise her power of acknowledgment was that, unless she meant to withdraw her consuls, honour her power of acknowledgment was that, unless she meant to withdraw her consuls, honour she meant to withdraw her consuls, honour called upon her to proceed in the course which he advocated. The next ground on which he should rely was that of humanity. His noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his despatch in reply to Mr. Mason in the autumn, had justly stated that the question which was se much debated on both sides of the Atlantic had justly stated that the question which was se much debated on both sides of the Atlantic—the question of the right to secede—could not be determined by foreign Governments; but the inference which his noble friend had drawn from that proposition was that we ought not to acknowledge the insurgents. In that inference he hoped their lordships would not be disposed to concur, because, if they did so, they would then, in reality, be pronouncing it to be their opinion that the insurgents had no right to secede; while, on the other hand, by acceding to the appeal for recognition, they would be giving no positive decision on the point in dispute. The new Government of France had, he might further observe, been acknowledged in 1846, but by doing so no opinion as to its title had been pronounced. It could not be denied—and Mr. Davis in his recent Message conspicuously explained—that the Confederacy had suffered wrongs, perhaps unintentional and undesigned, from Great Britain. The French Emperor was deterred from a course which might have served them by the influence of this country. We had forced the Confederates to burn their prizes on the water, and had done away with the chance of their raising privateers. What was even more serious still, after engaging with the Confederacy by our negotiator to maintain the principles laid down in the Treaty of Paris upon public law, we had not, as regarded the question of blockade, adhered to those principles. Our partiality towards the Northern States had received an illustration from the despatch of the noble lord dated the 27th of March, 1862, and which the Government of Washington had given to the world. States had received an illustration from the despatch of the noble lord dated the 27th of March, 1862, and which the Government of Washington had given to the world. In that despatch, while manfully resisting the extortionate demands of Mr. Adams, the noble lord, as a kind of set-off to his austerity, reminded him that allowances had been made to the United States in the arduous war in which they were engaged, and that the public law had been liberally interpreted in their favour. He had no wish to review the policy of his noble friend. Let it be granted that the noble lord was then right in making every allowance to the Government of Washington and in liberally interpreting the law of nations in favour of the stronger of two beligerents. Still, the inference which he drew was this,—that it now rendered necessary a policy of reparation in the shape of a recognition of the Southern States. In his opinion, neutrality, so far from being a bar, was a ground of claim to recognition. A further element in the consideration of the question was the security of Canada. It was said by some that whenever the war closed, and in whatever way it closed, Canada would be inin whatever way it closed, Canada would be in-vaded. If the Northern arms succeeded, Canada vaded. If the Northern arms succeeded, Canada would be endangered by a drunkenness of victory, and if they failed it would be assailed through the bitterness of anguish. The security of Canada consisted in the danger of attacking it, and it would be far more dangerous for the Northern States to make that attack if they had in their rear a power which was friendly to England. Canada might be safe as long as this great civil war raged, but we had not the power to prevent the close of the war. Other Powers would recognise the Confederacy, and peace would be restored. From the moment that separation became inevitable, it was obvious that we required an ally on the other side of separation became inevitable, it was obvious that we required an ally on the other side of the Atlantic. If the war exhausted itself before we acknowledged the Confederacy we might be in the humiliating position of finding both belligerents finally estranged, and having to defend Canada against the one and the West Indies against the other. As it appeared to him, the most convincing reason was that this country was bound by duty to acknowledge the Southern States. He would not dwell upon the general and abstract obligation upon neutrals to acknowledge an insurgent Power when the hazards of the contest were exhausted. But in this case there were special circumstances which ought not to be special circumstances which ought not to be everlooked. The first was the Lancashire dis-tress (so long endured and within the last two everlooked. The first was the Lancashire distress (so long endured and within the last two days meeting with a more strenuous expression)—a distress which was not likely to be remedied while the large stock of cotton in America prevented the investment of money to obtain a supply from other parts of the world. The Government of Washington, above all others, considering the pledges it had given, and the debts it had incurred, must find an enormous difficulty in negociating with the South. As well might we expect a man to perform an amputation on his own person as to ask the North to give up their claims on the South. If the statesmen of Washington before ordering the advance across the Potomac had been able to foresee the disgrace and the sacrifices which they were about to bring on their countrymen, they would certainly have accepted a bloodless peace when it was offered to them. There could be little doubt that the obligations of neutrality, of honour, and good faith would have induced the people of this country to recognise the South long ago had it not been for certain delusions on the subject of negro slavery, which had recently been promulgated. The only issue, however, which the people had really any call to take into their consideration was this, which would be most conductive to the welfare of the negro—separation or reconquest? It could easily be shown that reconquest would not be would be most conducive to the welfare of the negro—separation or reconquest? It could easily be shown that reconquest would not be favourable to the noble cause with which had so long been associated the names of such men as Wilberforce and Buxton—whose descendants now scorned to connest themselves with the machinery which had been set up for prolonging the war, on one side of the water, by spreading fictions and calumnies on the other. In the event of separation negro bondage must be confined within the limits in which it now existed—there would be no Fugitive Slave Law, and

the judgment of the Southern men—hitherto too often inflamed to passion by the violence of the North—would be calmly applied to discover a solution for the question. In the event of rea solution for the question. In the event of reconquest—a servile war, with wide-spread murder and rapine, must be the inevitable preface.
What security had we that the slave trade, to
which the American flag had too often been
lent, would not be renewed? It had always
been impossible for any British Government to
betain the right of searching suspected Ameribeen impossible for any British Government to obtain the right of searching suspected American vessels; but when this war began it was immediately conceded, but he had heard it rumoured that when the war was over it would be at once retracted. The only other sentiment which could stand in the way of recognition was a vagus belief that the cause of freedom would be promoted by restoration of the ancient state of things. But the reconquest of the South would take a Caesar or a Napoleon, and it could not be expected that a man of such a character with the army at his back flushed with success would consent peaceman of such a character with the army at his back flushed with success would consent peaceably to lay down the immense power which he would then wield. Few men could resist the temptation to take possession of the whole Government. At the time of General McClellan's dismissal it was said that he could easily have led his legions to Washington and declared himself Dictator, and many censured him for not taking that course. Whether the Government would adopt the principle of recognition, or still hesitate as to taking so decided a course, he should not be the less indebted to their lordships for enabling him to show that the neutral Powers had an indisputable title to acknowledge Southern independence, and that until they exercised that title the war in America would never end. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Russell: My Lords, 1 suppose there is back flushed with success would consen

Earl Russell: My Lords, I suppose there is no member of either House of Parliament who no member of either House of Parliament who does not wish for a termination of the civil war in America. (Hear, hear.) It disturbs commerce, it interferes with the peace of the world, and it afflicts America herself (hear, hear); and if anything could be usefully, and, I must add, justly done to bring that war to a termination, I repeat there is no member of either House of Parliament, there is no person in the country, who would not gladly see such a consummation. (Hear, hear.) But, after having listened to my noble friend, I must confess I remain in the same persuasion as before, at the present (Hear, hear.) But, after having listened to my noble friend, I must confess I remain in the same perauasion as before, at the present moment—and I speak only of the present moment—that there is nothing this country could do usefully and wisely which would tend to the termination of the hostilities on the other side of the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) My notle friend has somewhat mixed different modes of intervention in the affairs of other countries. One, which is the minimum of interference, that of advice, good offices, and mediation; another, the mode proposed by my noble friend, that of recognition; and the third, one which we have sometimes resorted to, and which other nations have more frequently had recourse to—that of forcible intervention. My noble friend says, and says truly, that since I had the honour of addressing the House last summer there has been some divergence between the views of the Government of the Emperor of the French. The Government of the Emperor of the French conceived that it might tend to the termination of the way if the three Powers. of this country and that of the Emperor of the French. The Government of the Emperor of the French conceived that it might tend to the termination of the war if the three Powers—France, Great Britain, and Russia—were to propose a suspension of arms with a view of negotiation between the two belligerents. Her Majes y's Government, after carefully examining that proposition, came to the conclusion that its adoption by us would not be likely to lead to its acceptance by the Government of the United States of America; while, by causing irritation, it would not increase but diminish the chances of our seeing a termination of the contest. The French Government has proceeded in accordance with its views, and has actually proposed to the Government of the United States to negotiate with the Southern States. That proposition has not been adopted; and I think your lordships will judge from what has happened with reference to the proposals of France, and with reference to suggestions thrown out in other countries, that any interference on the part of this country would only have tended to aggravate the evils of the present lamentable state of affairs in America. (Hear, hear.) It does not appear at the present moment that this contest would be likely to be terminated by an offer of our good offices. I say at the present moment, because it is impossible to say that, in the course of events, a time may terminated by an offer of our good offices. I say at the present moment, because it is impossible to say that, in the course of events, a time may not come when both the contending parties would be desirous of the good offices or wise counsels of friendly Powers. I do not see any probability of that at this moment, but I wish to guard myself against being supposed to speak positively of the future. (Hear, hear.) We come, then, to the course proposed by my noble friend—namely, that of recognition. My noble friend alluded to several cases—not very happy illustrations of his argucases—not very happy illustrations of his argument, I think—in which the United States of

rica have recognis

There is hardly more than one case in which the question was limited to simple recognition—that was the war carried on between Spain and her revolted colonies, which went on from 1808 to 1822 or 1823 without any went on from 1808 to 1822 or 1823 without any proposal for a recognition. This case is one worthy of the attention of your lordships, because it was illustrated by the mild wisdom of Lord Lansdowne, by the profound research of Sir James Mackintosh, and by the dazzling genius of Canning. We have, therefore, upon this question of recognition as much light as can possibly be thrown upon any subject. Now I beg to refer your lordships to the words of Lord Lansdowne. He was zealous for the recognition of the South American Provinces, he thought it would be a great advantage to thought it would be a great advantage to this country to recognise them, and he was entirely free from any trammels of office or any entirely free from any trammels of office or any obligation to consult the interests of the Minister of the day. But with that wisdom and forbearance which characterised every act of his public life (hear, hear), he stated that the first thing to be considered was the right, and he went on thus:—"It will be not detailed in the constant of the const the right, and he went on thus:—"It will be my duty this night to point out to your lordships the great advantages which may result from the establishment of South American independence. I hope I shall never stand up in this House to recommend your lordships to adopt any course of policy inconsistent with those principles of right which are paramount to all expediency, and which compose that great law of nations, any departure from which, to answer a selfish and ambitious policy, never fails to recoil upon its authors." (Hear, hear.) These are words upon which this House may well consider upon what grounds Lord Lansdowne founded the views which I have just brought under the notice of your lordships. In brought under the notice of your lordships. In the first place, he stated it was necessary that a country which required to be recognised should have established its independence. In the next place, that it should be able to maintain that inplace, that it should be able to mantain that in-dependence for the future; and, lastly, that it should be able to carry on with all foreign nations those relations of peace and amity which form the general international law of the world. form the general international law of the world. Now, examine the state of the revolted provinces of Spain at that time, as Sir James Macintosh and as Mr. Canning did. We find that the greater part of South America had been some twelve or fourteen years entirely free from the presence of Spainsh armies. We find that with regard to those provinces in which that was not absolutely the case—namely, Mexico, where Vera Cruz alone was occupied by a Spaniah garrison, and Peru, where there were 4000 or 5000 Spanish troops, although the cause of Spain seemed hopeless—it was agreed that their recognition should be deferred, and that only in the case of Buenos Ayres and those parts of South America which had clearly and for a number of years established their independence would it be right for Great Britain to proceed to the step of recognihad clearly and for a number of years established their independence would it be right for Great Britain to proceed to the step of recognition. Besides this, Mr. Canning took care to inform the Spanish Minister that such recognition would not be very long delayed, that if the Spanish Government wished to recognise them they ought to take that step, and that Great Britain was willing to give time before proceeding to recognise them herself. (Hear.) Well, here is a great precedent for our consideration—here is a step taken by the Government of the day after considerable care and examination; here is a course recommended by the Opposition of the day, not in any harsh spirit, but notwithstanding the conviction which this country generally entertained that the cause of Spain was hopeless, and that the independence of those provinces was firmly established. (Hear.) Well, now, if we look to the present position of North America, and compare it with that of the States of which Lord Lansdowne spoke, we find that the utmost fury. We find some of those provinces which were the first to proclaim their independence—a great part of Louisiana, New Orleans, and the banks of the Mississippi, occupied by the Federal armies. There are very considerable Federal armies menacing cities of the Confederation, such as Charleston and Savannah. So that no man can say it is a case of hopeless war. For my own part, and speaking according to my limited vision, I do not believe those war. For my own part, and speaking according to my limited vision, I do not believe those efforts of the Federals will be successful. But efforts of the Federals will be successful. But no man can say that the war is finally over, or that the independence of the Southern States is established. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, what is the present state of the case? Although great efforts have been made in vain, the great Federal Republic seems unwilling to accept the decision of events. So far from it, we find the last acts of the Congress which has just expired are to place, by consciption except men. are to place, by conscription, every man fit to carry arms at the disposal of the President of the United States, and to vote sums of money amounting to no less than £180,000,000 sterling for the purpose of earrying on the war. Well, then, in this state of
affairs I should say that, looking to the question
of right, it would not be a friendly act towards
the United States, it would not be to falfill our
obligations to a country with which we have
long maintained relations of peace and amity—
a great country which as ays it can still carry on
the war—it would, I say, be a failure of friendakip on our part if at its moment we were to
interpose and recognise the Southern States.
I have endeavoured to guard myself by saying
that I speak now with reference to the
present aspect of affairs. I hardly know any
momeat in which my noble friend could
have brought forward his metion with less encouragement from events. It may turn out that
these immerse efforts which are being made
shall be made in vair; that the spirit of the
South is unconquerable as their determination
never to be united again with the Northarn
States is final and irrevocable, and that a time
may come when the duty of this country will be
totally different from what it is at the present
memore. All I maintain is, that it is our duty
at present to stand still and not to proceed to an
act so definite, so positive—an act so unfriendly
to the United States as that of the recognition
of the South. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend
my come when the duty of this country will be
tonding different from what it is at the present
moment. All I maintain is, that it is our duty
at present to stand still and not to proceed to an
act so definite, so positive—an act so unfriendly
to the United States as that of the recognition
of the South. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend
my come when the duty of this country will be
tonding different from what it is at the present
moment in Republic, and of the West
Indice being attacked by the Southern. My
leads, I cannot follow my noble friend
in these suppositions. I do not vanture to asy
more to reflect that we have been seen to the subject of the suppos sums of money amounting to no less than £180,000,000 sterling for the purpose of carry-America have recognised insurgent countries which they believed likely to be able to maintain their independence. One was the revolted state of Hungary, whese independence had sunk like the island in the Mediterranean. It had disappeared before the despatch reached Vienna by which the United States recognised it. Another instance referred to by my noble friend scarcely comes within the category, though it has been quoted by a gentleman who has written some very able letters under the title of "Historicus,"—I mean the recognition of the United States themselves by France two years after the war —I mean the recognition of the United States themselves by France two years after the war with this country had begun. If anyone will examine that precedent, and the important documents which have lately come to light, he will see that the French monarchy of the day had, most unfortunately for itself, been exciting democratic passions in America, and had been endeavouring to raise opposition there to the Government of Great Britain. It had prepared means of concert with those States; and even in the letter, so courteous in appearance, but so means or concert with those States; and average in the letter, so courteous in appearance, but so exceedingly hostile and bitter in its spirit, written by the French ambassador, it was stated that the French Government had not stated that the French Government had not only made a treaty of commerce with the United States, but further, that they had a right to carry that treaty into affect, if necessary, even by force. This was a threat to take part in the war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies. But we know that besides this open threat there was a secret treaty signed, by which France lent her support to the revolted provinces, and the opposition of this country, which was then as decided as ever any opposition was, agreed that the threat this country, which was then as decided as ever any opposition was, agreed that the threat was one of war, and that by war only could it be met. This was not a case offreecognition but a case of interference. It was, I think, a most unjustifiable interference, an interference for the purpose of spreading those democratic principles, which afterwards reacted on France, and produced so many excesses and crimes during the revolution. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, with regard to the other cases, to which my noble friend has alluded, those of Portugal and Holland, were cases of forcible intervention.

ther into this question, but at the same time there were parts of his speech in which he referred to former occasions and former in-stances of in erference on our part, as if my noble friend and some of those who looked forward to his motion to night expected that noble friend and some of those who looked forward to his motion to night expected that there should be some interference on our part in this war. Now, I wish to say only a few words upon that which we have done in former days by way ef intervention. We, too, like other States, have at times taken upon us to intervene. We interfered in the case of Holland to save her from the religious tyranny and political despotism of Philip II. That contest was hallowed by the blood of Sir Philip Sydney, and, by the part we took, contributed to her independence. In another case—the case of Portugal—we interfered. Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II, all agreed in that interference. We declared ourselves ready to send 10,000 men to the aid of the new Government of Portugal, and we helped the Portuguese to relieve themselves from the Spanish tyranny under which they groaned, and to establish the independence of their State. In more recent times, when Greece endeavoured to establish her independence, we aided her in her contest with Turkey; Greece endeavoured to establish her independence, we aided her in her contest with Turkey; we reacued her from the destruction which threatened her, and helped her to found a free and independent monarchy. Take the case of Belgium again. When the Belgians declared that they were unable to remain under the Government of Holland, in accordance with the Treaty of Vienna, we interfered by force, in conjunction with France, and the wise and happy arrangement was made by which the freedom of Belgium was secured. Now, my lords, in all these instances, whether the intervention was carried on by our ancestors or in our own times, there is nothing of which an Englishman need be ashamed. (Hear, hear.) If we have taken part in interventions, it has been in behalf of the independence, freedom, and welfare of a great portion of mankind. I should be sorry, indeed, if there should be any intervention on the part of this country which could bear another character. (Cheers.) I trust that this will not be the case, and that no interests, deeply as they may affect us—interests, which inverte wallbeing of a most trust that this will not be the case, and that no interests, deeply as they may affect us—interests which imply the wellbeing of a great portion of our people, but interests which may affect also the freedom and happiness of other parts of the globe—will induce us to set an example different from that of our ancestors, but that when we are bound to interfere it will be an interference in the cause of liberty and to promote the freedom of mankind, as we have hitherto done in such cases. (Hear.) It is with this conviction that I have addressed these few remarks as to what has been done by this country in former days, and I trust that with regard to this Civil War in America we may be able to continue our impartial and neutral course. Depend upon it, my lords, that if that war is to cease, it is far better it should cease by a conviction, both on the part of the North and the South, that they can never live again happily as one community can never live again happily as one community and one republic, and that the termination of hostilities can never be brought about by the advice, the mediation, or the interference of any European Power. (Cheers.) I repeat I have spoken only of the duty of the Government at the present time, and I trust that there will now he no further dealer or this exhibit. be no further debate on this subject. (Loud cheers.)

After a few words from Lord Stratheden the subject dropped.

Subject dropped.

Queene Eritarus.—The following epitaph is in the churchy ard of the parish of Gresham, in Rerfolk. It is rather quaint. Being sexton we rather think he composed it himself a short time before his death for his tombstone:

If an interred in this place;

Since the parish of gresham, in Rerfolk. It is rather quaint. Being sexton we rather think he composed it himself a short time before his death for his tombstone:

If an interred in this place;

She my speck take my berth:

I conce wrought journey' work.

Twenty-dour gress for death."

Written on a tombstone is a village churchyard near Berkeley, Gloucestershire:

"Anthory Willsher's dead;

And here he lies,

Some may laugh;

Rut nebody cries.

His clothes was moth-eaten;

His gods was rust;

But sow his body

Lies is the dust.

His God and his soul

Was the least of his thoughts,

Was the least of his thoughts,

Was he least of his thoughts,

Was the least of his thoughts,

Was a pectimen of the beautiful, we give the following from the same cemetery, inscribed over the grave of a young person:

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

As a pectimen of the beautiful, we give the following from the same cemetery, inscribed over the grave of a young person:

"This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just oome to show how sweet a flower

In Pardies could bloom."

Graphic Duscrifficors, it was written by ag good old Scotch Bishop, named Gavin Douglas, and first rendered familiar to English readers by the poet Warton, to whom we are indebted for the following beautiful modern version:—"The fern withesed on the mirry willows; the brown moors assumed a barran moesy hue; the cattle looked houry from the dank wea

National Library of Australia

sterday nich re-players This the inn for re-of the apped a it to the ie hind became to here ricated,

im to by this os were h these would to be a l a J.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAIS.—May 11.

Juverna, barque, 350 tone, Captain Fairelough, from the South Sea Islanda. C. Smith, agent.

Novelty, barque, 450 tons, Captain Jones, from Auckland 18th instant. Passengers.—Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Count Oblempshiayer, Mossra. M'Dawell, Harrison, Nawall, Wilson, Deamish, Boston, Coburn, Davidson, and 31 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Yarra Yarra (s), 600 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 18th Instant. Pasengers.—Optain Ward, R.E., Captain R. Towns, Captain B. Darley, Captain Carneross, Messra. A. M'Dougell, Captain E. Darley, Captain Carneross, Messra. A. M'Dougell, Captain B. Williams, C. Williams, C. Williams, C. Williams, C. Williams, C. Williams, C. Williams, Captain, Captain Carneros, Sea Captain, Captain Captain, Captain,

Sir J. Moore, for Otago,
Brisk, for Otago,

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 31, Bichard Bustead, for San Francisco, via Newbasile; Abysainian, for Hongkong; Balclutha (a.), for Rockhampton; R. M. S. S. Madras, for Calle.

Madras, for Galle.

Vixen, from Ballina, with 63,000 feet timber; Martha, from Port Macquarie, with 30 bales wool, 111 hides, 19 bags wheal, 38 bags maize, 2 casks wine, 24 pokages fruit; Contest, from the Hawkesbury, with 100 hundels maize, 9 bags bran, 4 coops fowls, with 100 hundels maize, 9 bags bran, 4 coops fowls, with 100 hundels maize, 10 bags bran, 4 coops fowls, with 100 hundels maize and 10 bags for the 100 hundels maize is beautiful. Star [a], Markey Miller, with 1500 bushels maize; Beautiful Star [a], 10 bags hand, with 20 house for the 10 bags bags for the 120 bags for the 10 bags for the 120 bags for the

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 21.

Sylvanus, for Jervis Eay; Nancy, Little Pet, Lurline, Grafton, Willing Lass, Adolphus, for Newcastie; Exchange, for Brisbane Water; Numba, for Manning River; Woolloamooloo, for Mackay River; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Heattiful Staf (s.), for Bellinger River; Roderick Dhu, for Richmond River; Lydia, for Port Stephens.

Juverna, from the South Sea Islands : 160 tuns cocoanut oil,

Juverns, from the South Sea lalands: 140 tuns coconnut oil, C. Smith.

Novelty, from Auckland: 10 casks linepince, 1 cask spirits, 1 hogshead oil, 1 package, Learmonts, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 cases, Glichrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 bales wool, 1 has gold, Oriental Bank; 370 hasg gum, G. A. Llovd and Co.; 288 piece, Shage, 32b bage gum, 2 cases, F. Jones; 64t bags gum, Dangar, Lander, Johnstone; 7 casks limejurce, 120 hairs wool, 4 bales hage, 32b bags gum, 2 cases, F. Jones; 64t bags gum, Dangar, Yarra Yarra (a.), from Brisbane; 15 baies wool, J. W. Byrnes, and Co.; 17 baies wool, J. Stresham; 11 bales wool, I wand F. Tooth; 18 baies wool, J. Stresham; 11 bales wool, I wand F. Tooth; 18 baies wool, J. Bales wool, Boltes wool, Boltes, 10 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 21 bales wool, 4 packages, williams (a.), from Maryborough; 19 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 28 bales wool, M. Mitchell; 5 baies wool, M. Nab; 34 bales wool, I cask tallow, Lotze and Larmach; 12 bales wool, 6 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, Lotze and Larmach; 12 bales wool, 6 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, Lotze and Larmach; 12 bales wool, coals and co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 41 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Montenore; 42 bales sains, Mort and Co.; 14 bales kins, Mort and Co.;

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows :-For Hopoxono.-By the Abyseinian, this day, at noon, if not For ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (a.), this day, at 2.20 P.m.
Fon Naw Caledonia,—By the Melbourne and Black Dog, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
Fon Aveklann.—By the Woodlark, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.
Fon Noklann.—By the Prince Alfred (a), on Monday, at 4

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

The mails by the Feninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer MADRAS wilbe snade up at this office, THIS DAY, the Find instant, at 9 a.u., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.u. for all letters and addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.u. for all letters as addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, 4. a. at 8 and 10 a.u. respectively. The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via écuthampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tassunania, Adeiatic, Western Australia, Mauritus, Suer. Alexandria, Mails, Aden, Madra, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Balavia, Binganora, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helson.

Richms. Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 3,86 p.m. on the first instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 am., on the 23nd instant. All letters and newspapers not other wase marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "viu Marcellies" in closed mail to France), or "vis Triostes" must be so addressed and in France), as "atterned all letters count to et through the United Kingdom.

mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or set Tricete, must be an addressed.

"via Tricete," must be so addressed. The United Kingdom mail to France the Congret of those sent via Marseilles" is 3d, the quarter-connect. On here of those sent with Congret of the closed mail to France," the colonial portage only (id. the half-connec) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage on already notified) is is, the half-connec.

N.R.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so peated by 7 a.m. on the 23nd instant, on the Child Instant.

NOTICE. THE PUBLIC ASSESSED AS A STATE OF THE POSITION AS THE POSITION AS A STATE OF THE POSITION AS AN ASSESSED AS A STATE OF THE POSITION AS A STATE OF THE POSITI

CUSTON HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: May 21,—Acacia, barque, 218 tons, Captain Hillman, for Mannkau via Bellambi; Cornelia, ship, 806 tons, Captain De Vies, for—Liser or Passexorms Fer P. AND O. S. Marnas—For Galle: Mr. E. Claude, Rev. D. C. Mackenzie, Mr. A. B. Hay, For Suser: Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. A. D. M'Leny, For Marcelles: Captain Boulais, Mr. A. Brown, For King George's Sound: Mr. T. Llailiday, For McBourne: Messra, J. M. Leigh, Wilkinson, H. S. Lewis, F. Bett, On Mr. A. Brown, Secure France, Captain Boulais, Mr. S. Bett, M. Leigh, Wilkinson, H. S. Lewis, F. Bett, Dank of New South Waler: how 6100. Mint: 4 Lewis, F. Hetts.
List of SPECIE FAR MADRAR.—5 boxes (£25,000), 4 boxes (3035
ozs. gold), Bank of New South Waler: 1 box (£100), Mint; 4
boxes £20 000), Commercial Bank; 4 boxes (£910) ozs. gold), 1
box (£2000), Agra Bank; 1 box (£225 ozs. gold), 1 box (£5000),
Oviental Bank; 3 boxes £4300, Fresk, Kehler, and Co.; 2 boxes
(£600), Kehler, 1 box (£5000), R. Towns; 1 box (£600),
Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. Total: 1,0075 ozs. gold, 69,800
overeigns.

(£3 50). J. Misons: 1 box (£5000), R. Towns: 1 box (£400), Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. Total: 10,075 ors. gold, 69,300 sovereigns.

The Yarra Yarra (e.) left Brisbane on 19th instant, at S. a.m., and Cape Moreton at 2 p.m. the same day. She had moderate and light southerly mids, and fine weather, to the Richmond River: from thence to Cape Hawke had fresh northerly and N.W. windes, and cloudy weather, with rain; and strong N.W. and westerly winds the remainder of the passage: arriving at the Company's Whaff at 1 p m. on the 1st. On the lith, at 9 p.m., off Folici Banger, passed a steamer bound north: and the following the company's Whaff at 1 p m. on the 1st. On the lith, at 9 p.m., off Folici Banger, passed a steamer bound north: and the following the company's Whaff at 1 p m. on the 1st. On the lith, at 9 p.m., off Folici Banger, passed a steamer bound north: and the following the company's Whaff at 1 p. m. on the 1st. On the lith and the company of the company of the company of the company of the first part of passage, latter part fresh 8.W. whode and fine weather. On Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m., passed Cape Byron; passed the elamer New Moon, on Thursday, at 19 a.m., sixteen miles north of Seal Rock; passed Point Stephens same day at 2 p.m., and wherred Spdney Heads at 11.50 p.m.

The clipper bargue Novelty came to her anchorage on the 1st instant, with light easierly weather, which continued for some days, with resh E.S. L. winds said cloudy weather the remainder of the passage. She sighted the South Head light on the 26th instant, but could not make the port, the Breeze dying away. This smart can thus only been absent from Sydney trenty-six days, discharging and reloading 800 tons carpo, Captain Jonne reports the

may be by Sunday heat.—San Francisco Bulletin, 21th February.

This STRAN TOO MERRIMAC RECOVERED.—A telegram from Weareverlile, addressed to Capitain J. S. Garwood of this city, was received this morning, which states that the tug Merrimac, which was expired on Humbo the burn of 12th February, had been recovered and towed along-side the wharf. The tog was still been seen to be supported almost uninjured. None of the crew of the up, but appeared almost uninjured. None of the crew of the property of the sunday of the support of the sunday of th

towage facilities — Host, March v.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Graften S.E. Cloudy,
Armidale Callu, Raining,
Murrurundi N.W. Cloudy, like rain,
New castle W.N.W. Clou

Newcastle W.N.W. Cloudy, like rain, Date of South Head W. Fine. Ther. 64*
South Head W. Fine. Bar, 29 520. Ther. 61*. Selfongong W. Cloudy, well with the selfongong W. Cloudy, Wagga Wagga W. Storny, Denliquin S.S.E. Cloudy, cold, rain. Bar. 29*007. Ther. 60*. Cape Schank N.W., strong. Squally, cloudy. Bar. 29*50. Ther. 60*.

NEWCASTLE.
AARIVALE.
May 20.—New Moon (a.), from Sydney.
May 20.—Ercelahare, barque, 115 tons, Lon from Nelson, N.Z.
May 31.—Athol, schooner, 135 tons, frown, from Melbourne,
beraktwase,
May 31.—New Moon (a.), for Maclesy.
May 31.—Fayaway, brig, Croft, for Melbourne, with 269 tons
coal. May 21.—Pluto (a.), from Sydney.
A barque, brig, and schooner off the port.

BRISBANE. May 14.—Settler (a.), from Sydney, May 17.—Light Brigade, from Landon

May 12.—Light Brigade, from London.

May 12.—Melanic, for Ceylon.

BEFARTURES.

May 14.—Harriet, for the Richmond.

A survey of the Julia Percy was field last Tuesday, by Captain Kenn of the Flying Cloud, Captain Hedler of the Warron Hastings, and the carpenter of the former vessel, which resulted in the Julia Percy being condemned, her bottom being found completely rotten, and her fastenings loose. We understand she is to be towed back to her old station off Fisherman's Island antil a suitable vessel for a police hulk can be procured.—Queensland Guardian, May 16.

May 7.—Zillah, from San Francisco.

DEFARTURE.

May 13.—Viatula, for Newcastle, in ballast.

May 13.—Viatula, from San Francisco.

DEFABRICA.

May 13.—Viatula, for Newcastle, in ballast.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE DOUBLE SCREW ITEAMSHIP

KATE.

(From the Times, March 2.)

One of those events which gain for themselves by their acknowledged importance and success a distinct and prominent position
in the history of the subject to which they belong took place, on
the Thames, on Saturday in the trial of the double screw steamship Kate. In November last, the Fiors, a wessel of 400 toos, was
launched by the same firm that has constructed the Kate—Messrs
Dudgson, Brothers, of Linchouse,—and was the first instance of
the fiors by the Admiralty, that Mr. John Dinnen, the Inspecing officer to the Board in the steam department, was appointed
epocially to watch and report upon the ship's progress and outif,
and to attend the trial trip of the vessel, and draw up a report of
the Flora by the Admiralty, that Mr. John Dinnen, the Inspecing officer to the Board in the steam department, was appointed
epocially to watch and report upon the ship's progress and outif,
and to attend the trial trip of the vessel, and draw up a report of
the results for the information of their lordships. The trial
proved to be a great success, for by the working of the two
errows on each side of the dead wood a perfect steering power
any assistance from or use going sider shead or astern without
screws—that is, working them in opposite directions—the Eurturned round upon her centre as upon a pivot, after the manner
of a turntable. She was also very fast under steam, with engines
of little more than one-fourth horse power per tonnage, great
capacity of hold, and light drawich of water. It will at once be
seen that here are properties the want of which constitutes the
other defects of our war ships under steam. Toe Warrior and
Disck Pinne cach requires from egilt to twelve inituates to comincide the properties the want of which constitutes the
other defects of our war ships under steam. To wenty wait
the mouth of an enemy's river or at the

was the same as the last, the ship revolving in a precisely similar manner.

5. With the ruder over to port, and the screws still working opposite ways, the ship turned round in 4 minutes 17 seconds. In all other respects this experiment was precisely similar in its results to the last two.

6. The rudder was now fixed amidships and both screws set; going astern, the object being to ascertain whether the ship could be sterred stern first on any given object by the action of the screws alone, this was, purhap the most important experiment of the day, for, as it had enough the provent that the Kate powers when going aloned, should she only be found to powers the same power when guing astern there could be no passible position which a double screw with might not take up or extincate herself from at her pleasure.

screw whip might not take up or extricate herself from at her pheasure.

The result in this instance was quite as satisfactory as in the former caperiments, and the ship was steered with the greatest ruse and facility to the phiot's order by merely increasing or diminishing the revolutions of the serves as required.

It was now drawing towards five o'clock, and the vessel being flurity miles below Hibury, the experiments were brought to a conclusion and the ship's head laid bounewards.

The Kete arrived alonged Filtury Pier at the conclusion of the control of the contro

CUSTONS IMPORT ENTRIES.—May 21,
4 cases books, Shertiff and Downing
2 cases blocks, 1 case electro-plate, 1 case glass, Hardy, Stothers
5 packages drapery, Williams
100 dozen pails, 56 nest tube, 200 cases oil, 61 packages chocks, 4
boxes weights, 40 cases naphita, 10 barrels chimneys, 1 cask
iamps, 44 packages hardware, Hoffnung and Co.
5 cases books, Weekes and Co.
1 case booker, 1 case des. Hobbs.

1 case bosiery, I case dye, Hobson and Whiting 1 safe, Bark of New South Wales a hogsheads whisky, J. Frazer and Co. 15 packages drapery, A. Douglas 1 case books, C. Hicker a case books, C. Hickes
100 hogsbeads vinegar, Willia, Merry, and Co.
68 cares whist, R. D. Merrill and Co.
5 hogsbeads fobseco, H. Drason
64 packages frommotgery, 24 wheels, 12 pairs bellows, R. Iradale
and Co.
1 case woollens, A. Warren

and Co.
1 case woollens, A. Warren
165 packages drapery, Bongar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 case clothing, J. T. Bryant
6 cases billiard tables, A. Thompson and Co.
7 cases billiard tables, A. Thompson and Co.
7 cases war, H. Allen
1 cases are structured by the control of the contr

seasure,

60 cases inustard, 20 barrens pa
1 ton rice, Captain Greaves
1 ton rice, Captain Greaves
1 ton rice, Captain Greaves
1 ton sice, which was a common com

then tree, Captonia Dyraves, the control of the con

and Co. 7 cases farry goods, J. Sewell and Co. 6 casks boits, I case steelyards, J. Macintosk 29 tons tron, 6 tons machinery, Walisend Company 7 packages appelentaries water, T. Boots for the first state of T. Boots for th

places, L. Moes.

DUTY PAID.

1 ton sugar, 200 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.

15 hogsheads beer, Lrarmonth, lickinson, and Co.

15 hogsheads beer, Willis, Merry, and Co.

15 hogsheads beer, Willis, Merry, and Co.

15 hogsheads pertury. J. Earnger

16 hogsheads pertury. J. Earnger

16 hogsheads ale, Ryan and Co.

16 hogsheads ale, Ryan and Co.

10 hogsheads ale, Ryan and Co.

10 cashs beer, Gilchird, Watt, and Co.

150 cashs beer, Chichrist, Watt, and Co.

150 cashs beer, Chichrist, South, Benderson, and Co.

160 cashs beer, Chichrist, South, Benderson, and Co.

160 cashs beer, Chichrist, South, Benderson, and Co.

160 cashs beer, Chichrist, South, Benderson, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
Latitude, 38-91-41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 1
The time bell is dropped accurately at one o'clock sydney in
time, or 14h. 55m. 14a. Greenwich mean time. SYDNEY HEADS NEW AGE. WINDS, I REMARKS, S.B. & M. W.S.W. Light, and cloudy, Noon W.S.W. Moderate, and clear. & p.m. W.S.W. Fresh, and clear.

May 21.—Brisbane, overcast, light rains in night; Armidale, cloudy: Newcastle, cloudy, like rain; Bathurst, fine: Albury, fine and cloudy; Deniliquin, cold and raining.

Rises, | Bets. | Morn. | After

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before II pm. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

Moon,-First quarter, 26th instant, 6b. 52m. a.m.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

10 CORRESPONDENTS. Attention to the following rules will save the writers of cor-veryondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot under-take to return rejected communications. Wo notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is in-tended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for guilfication, but as a quarantee of good faith.

The Andney Morning Beraid.

the state of the contract of t

piece of wood thrown overboard remained alongside the ship until the conclusion of the experiment.

4. With the rudder fixed samidability, the foregoing experiment, with the servers working opposite wars, was repeated, the first circle being made in 7 minutes was an 10 seconds, and the seconds in 8 minutes 40 seconds. The diameter of the circle was the same as the last, the ship revolving in a protectly similar min serious to the speciment was precisely similar min terealists to the part of the depictable consequences which would ensure appeals was, the ship turned round in 4 mantes it seconds. In all other respects this experiment was precisely similar in its results to the last two.

5. With the rudder over to port, and the sarews still working to provide ways, the ship turned round in 4 mantes it seconds. In all other respects this experiment was precisely similar in its results to the last two.

6. The rudder was now fixed smidships and both server as going astern, the object being to ascertain whether the sain could be stevered stern first on any given object by the could be stevered stern first on any given object by the could be stevered stern first on any given object by the could be stevered stern first on any given object by the could be stevered stern first on any given object by the religion of the country—others with a catheriel spirit of hatred against another race —some as political economists, and some as important experiment of the day, for, as it had a treaty -some as political economists, and some as faratics-encouraged or tolerated the abuse and

outrage upon this inoffensive and useful people.

We claim to have opposed this policy. It was once our reproach. It is now our bosst. was once our reproach. It is now our boast.
We believe that then amongst journalists
we shoot stood alone. Without yielding
to any in an estimate of the importance of public morals, or of the value of the Christian system, it was our firm persuasion that these could never be endangered by the free intercourse of mankind, and that to attempt to thwart the natural influx of people was to commit a wrong against humanity, as well as opposed to the spuit of real religion. We rejected the pretence of an original and irremediable inferiority of the Chinese race, so extended the company of the Chinese race, so ostentatiously asserted by those who had least to boast. Submitted to similar circumstances, and boast. Submitted to similar circumstances, and presend by similar wants, the population of Europe would present even a worse spectacle than the Chinese people have effered to Europe. Their Government reckons by centuries where ours reckons by scores of years. Has not everything which has transpired confirmed our views? No populations of a similar class could have been transpired confirmed our views? No popula-tion made up of a similar class could have been more peaceable, more industrious, more thrifty, more kind to each other—more considerate for their families left behind, than the great body of the Chinese. It is true that they have their special defects, both national and social, but we are not yet arrived at such a state of excellence in this colony as to entitle us to stone them.

What then has been the result? Long What then has been the result? Long ago the South Australians retreated from a false position. The rage of the Victorians has subsided. Their commercial interests have at length overpowered their antipathies. They have found that the influx of a large body of Chinese, followed as it na urally was, by their frequent emigration, was a source of wealth to the country, without in any way injuring the ascendancy of the European race, or inflicing any mischief upon its permanent interests. Obedient to the instinct of commerce and trade the Ministry have reits permanent interests. Obedient to the instinct of commerce and trade the Ministry have resolved to abandon an oppressive policy. The repeal of all special burdens is proposed, and the repeal of the poll-tax on immigration has received the assent of the Assembly, and probably has by this time passed into law. The centrast is great between the silence and facility with which the repeal has been accomplished, and the furr and foam with which the imposition and the furr and foam with which the imposition. ard the fury and foam with which the imposition

We do not call upon our Government to imitate this policy. The time will come when the people who have invoked restrictions will discover that they have made a mistake. draught of population from the gold-fields to other colonies is continually going on, and a class of men who would have filled the vacuum and secured a vast production even where now nothing is done, has been discouraged and repelled. There can be no question that it would have been far better had the law provided for the regulation of Chinese immigra ion, with the view of all viating its dangers and its evils, and in a spirit of humanity towards the immigrants themselves. The field of their occupation might have been prescribed -their movements might have been controlled, so as to have avoided the danger of collision or offensive competition. Their arrival being free, their departure would be also free, and the vessels that brought down one set of men would probably carry back another. Those treasures, which may lay hidden for centuries, would have been gathered and distributed by the frugal and organised people of China. Instead of a decrease we should have had a rise in the revenue, for the illusion is certainly past that the Chinese are indifferent to good cheer, or useless to the Customs. The ignorance and in justice of those who profess to govern us have imposed upon us these un-English and un-Christian laws, from which we can only be relieved by the lessons of an often disastrous

Ir is characteristic of the difference in the social position of the mother-country and the colonies, that in the former the working-classes are willing to emigrate, while employers discourage the movement; and that in the colonies employers are advocates of immigration whil the employed are its opponents. The appro-hension in both cases arises from the fear that the rate of wages will be injuriously affected. The employer in the old country is afraid that labour may be made too scarce and dear. The working man in the new country is afraid that labour may be made too plentiful and cheap. There was a time, years ago, when in the old country population was felt to be superabundant. Men and women had increased faster than employment had increased, and Boards of guardians were anxious to rid themselves of those who were, or who threatened to become, burdensome on the rates. That state of things appears to have passed away. There has been a great depletion by emigration, especially to America, and at the same time such an addition to the industrial energies of the country as has furnished employment for an increasing number of workpeople. It was in the rural dis-tricts that distress used principally to be found, and from those districts, therefore, that emi-grants used principally to be drawn. But for some time past emigration agents have reported that the rural gentry have discouraged emigration from their localities, on the ground that there was not more than sufficient labour to supply local wants.

It is worth notice that even in India, so long thought to be over-peopled, the Government and the capitalists are discouraging emigration. The railways and public works have created such a demand for labour that its cost has such a demand for labour that its cost has doubled, and employers are crying out in siarm. In the British towns business has been sufficiently brisk, and wages sufficiently high, to prevent any grest desire for emigration. But the peculiar crisis through which the cotton manufacture is passing has altered this state of things, and we now find a large artisan population is such a state of distress, and with such tion in such a state of distress, and with such uncertain expectations as to the future, that uncerfain expectations as to the future, that many of them are willing to change their occupation and their dwelling place. But their employers, who have been liberal and considerate in meeting the claims of their distress, are not disposed to bid them good-bye. They look to a revival of trade, and they have no wish to see any considerable portion of their trained manufacturing hards vanish. The operatives themselves canhards vanish. The operatives themselves canthat if they are to emigrate at all, it must be by and a me will write means of funds sub-cribed by benevolent per-

sons in England, or by money sent home from the colonies. The case is a peculiar one, and must be dealt with as such. So far as this colony is concerned, there are at present no funds available for promoting this kind of emigration. A part of the emigration vote is avail-able for persons nominated in England; but there is no arrangement by which the agent for colonies in England can combine this money with the funds raised there by public subscription, nor in fact is he himself empowered to nominate any one. A special appropriation, therefore, will be necessary if the colony is to secure any portion of the labour which the new agencies now at work in the mother-country are assisting to distribute. It would be best, of course, that whatever is to be done should be done promptly. But Parliament is not sitting, and the Government is not likely to take any independent responsibility. In the course about a month, however, honorable members will be once more summoned for dispatch of business, and it will then be for them to consider whether, in the interests of the country it will be expedient to vote a sum of money for it will be expedient to vote a sum of money for the introduction of the cotton-operatives, and if so, to what extent and at what average rate per individual. When our local relief fund was first organised, there were many who even then suggested were many who even then suggested that the best way of employing the money would be in assisting the needy to come and share that prosperity which enabled us so easily to send them home a handsome subscription. But it was objected that the proposal wore a rather selfish aspect, that it would divide the sympathies of the colonists, and that the first and urgent requisite was to relieve distress without any ulterior consideration as to how that relief could be made to come back again as a contribution to the benefit of the colony. These considerations were potent at the time and prevailed. The case, however, now, is somewhat altered. There are funds enough in hand to keep the operative popula-tion from absolute starvation for the present year But at the same time the rapid restoration of Lancashire's ancient prosperity appears so doubtful, that emigration is accepted as one mode of relief. There are

pursue, and who are willing to contribute to that special purpose. The question then arises, do the celonists think so too, and are they wil ling to contribute to the scheme? Cotton weavers have been brought up to ar occupation which they cannot possibly follow in the colonies. There are no cotton-mills here, and are not likely to be till the present generation is dead and forgotten. Beyord the fact that they bring willing hands they would not have much special aptitude for colorial work. But then, there is nothing mysterious in our rural pursuits—nothing to which those who are disposed to take kindly to them cannot adapt themselves. The high character the operatives have sustained during their trial is an assurance that, however little their special handicreft may qualify them for the rough work of a new colony, they have that moral capacity for patient endurance, and that respect for order and law, that will make them good members of society, and that forms a fair augury for their success. It is right, however, that operative who contemplate emigration should fairly pu-before themselves the entire change that there must be in their mode of life, that they may make up their minds to whatever of apparen hardship they may have to confront. The successes of colonisation are not realised at once, and, indeed, are not even visible at the first starting off. An immigrant, especially one who has everything to learn in order to fit himself for his new life, requires a little faith and a little courage, to face what is often the chilling initiate of a colonial career.

some amongst the operatives who are willing to go to the colonies. There are some among the British philanthropists who subscribe for their relief who think that is the best course to

That it is not, however, by any means impos s,ble for them to drop easily into colonial work is illustrated by the experience of some of the Coventry weavers. The Emigration Agent for Canada writes to the Times to say that dur-ing the distress that prevailed in that town he shipped two hundred and fifty of the unem-ployed weavers to Canada, where they were al immediately hired in the agricultural districts, the men at from eight to ten dollars a month, with board, and the women at from three to

four dellars.

It must be remembered, too, that the manufacturing districts in Great Britain have drawn a considerable part of their population from the rural counties. Many mill hands were born in villages. It would appear too as though some still retained in part their rural skill, for we notice that in Carlisle, when the question of emigration was brought before the Relief Committee, and when it was stated that thirty-five heads of families, including one hundred and seventy-six persons, were anxious to go out, it emigrants. But to this it was replied that most of the applicants were described as weavers and abourers combined, some of them working as agricultural labourers in the summer, and veaving in the winter, and others devoting much time to gardening. Such a class of mer would soon adapt themselves either to pastora or agricultural pursuits in the colony.

Lady Young's RECEPTIONS.—We have been re-quested to state that Lady Young's receptions, upon the days already notified, will be from haif-past three till half-past four o'clock. THE NAVAL BEIGADE.—Captain Moodie has received the appointment of Lieutenant of the first Company of the Naval Brigade.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.] WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 7 p.m.
MAITLAND ANNUAL RACES.

MAITLAND ANNUAL RACES.

SECOND DAY.

Ladies' Purse, 60 sovereigns; distance two miles.

Five horses started. H. Baker's, Forester, 1; W.

Single's Ben Belt, 2; A. Wyndham's Clifton Lass, 3.

Prince of Wales Stakes, 40 sovereigns. Five horses started; distance 1½ mile. S. M. Doyle's Canute, 1; H. Baker's Garibaldi. 2; W. Smith's Diana. 3. Tim-H. Baker's Garibaldi, 2; W. Smith's Diana, 3. Time 2 minutes, 57 seconds.

Hurry Scurry, 25 sovereigns. Heats, 1 mile.

Four horses started. J. M. Doyle's Canute 1; J. Barnard's Lily, 2; Whalebone, 3. 2nd heat: Canute, Whalebone, 2. Time, 1 minute 58 seconds. About 500 people were on the course.

YOUNG.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

At the Burrowa Races, Gilbert stuck up the rider of Jackey Morgan, while exercising in the vicinity of the course previous to the race. He tack the horse and afterwards bailed up several drays on the Burrowa Road. John Hopley, of Sydney, a carrier, was drowned

yesterday. He fell down a well six feet deep.
Mr. Shadforth's horse has been recaptured by the

BATHURST.

Thursday, 6 p.m.
Gold was struck yesterday in No. 2 claim, North Pontana Reef, Oakey Hill. The re-publication of the Bathurst Times com-nences on 3rd June.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.
In the Assembly, Mr. O'Shanassy undertook, in the absence of his colleagues, the responsibility of illuminating the public buildings on the Queea's Birthday, on condition that the O, position would support him, if his colleagues opposed the expense. House has adjourned to Wednesday.

The banks, public buildings, and others are esserving their illuminations for Tuesday next.

Dr. L. L. Smith has resigned his sext in order to give his constituents the opportunity of passing judg-ment on his recent conduct in the House.

A grand ball is being given to night by the Netherlands Consul in honour of the officers of the D'Jambi; five hundred invitations were accepted.

The Escorts have brought down 32,192 ounces.

Adelaide first flour, silk dressed, is selling at £14 10s. to £15.

A cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex Albert Edward, was

sold to-day; the prices were lower, but the condition of the sugar was not first-class.

ARRIVED.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; the barques St. Magnus, and Hannah Nicholson, from Mauritius, bringing 17,000 begs sugar; Redan, from

BAILED .- Urara (s.), for Sydney.

OTAGO. (VIA MELBOURNE.)

The Albambra has arrived, with news to 13th May. She brings III passengers, and £3300 in gold and

The weekly Escorts had arrived the day previous to the departure of the Alhambra with 12,311 ounces gold. The weather had been unsessonably fine in the Lake districts. The chief workings are on the river Shotover and Arsou, which have fallen several feet. The reported discovery of lignite is scarcely con-

TASMANIA.

(VIA MRLBOURNE.) May 19th. The wedding holiday is fixed for Wednesday, the 20th, but a postponement is loudly demanded. Governor Browne is now in Launceston.

Market for wheat and flour is becoming firm r.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.
The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st
March, 1863, published, show an average yield in
wheat of 124 per cent, in excess of the previous year. Vintage, 45 per cent. in excess of previous season. Flour is quoted at £13 to £14 per ton. There ittle business doing in wheat, at 5s. 84d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel at the Port, and Se. 4d in town. Burra Burra copper is reduced to 87. Another

MAURITIUS.

dividend has been declared.

(VIA ADELAIDE.) The latest news from Mauritius, per Emily Smith, reports flour in limited supply. In sugars prices were unchanged, and, considering the advanced period of the season, there was no likelihood of a decline. The following are the quotations received :- Crys'als, good white to finest, 6 dollars 25 cents to 7 dollars : vellowish, 5 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars : counte first, 5 dollars 25 cents; seconds, 4 dollars 75 cents; thirds, 4 dollars 50 cents; brown, fine, 4 dollars 25 cents : rations, fine, 3 middling, 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars 25 cents

THE LANCASHIER BELLEINGERS : CHANGE OF PRO-GRAMME.—The Lancashire Bellringers have fresh laurels by their change of programme, still further exhibited the really wonderful still further exhibited the really wonderful perfection to which campanology can be brought by those whe make it a matter of extrest, long-continued study. The skill and precision with which these clever artists nightly execute el-borate and beautiful compositions, continues to be enthusiastically appreciated by numerous audiences, to whom the pleasing novelty of their entertainment has naturally proved highly attractive—independent of those claims which their perferimences must have to favourable consideration are exquisity music—numer and as no critic can not. of their entertsimment has naturally proved highly the days already notified, will be from haif-past tures till half-past four o'clock.

The NAVAL BRIOARD.—Captain Moodle has received the appointment of Lieutenant of the first Company of the Naval Brigade.

The Severman Monthly Magazine, a political and literary serial, published at Auckland by Creighton and Scales, has just come to hand. Like the preceding numbers, it has the merit of being very neatly got up, and the contents prove that considerable states that been secured by the proprietary—some of the original contributions possessing undouted force and merit, while in the selection of extracts and noctry, the editor displays both taste and judgment. Perment amongst the 'original articles stands one on Separation (i. e. the independence theory as advanced by Professor Goldwin Smith). The writer deals with this important subject very ably, and apprently after having duly studied it in all its bearings. Accepting the view that a political separation from the mother country is the probable destination of the colonies, some or a later, he holds, nevertheless, that its nota thing to be set before us as an object for which to sive. "If it is to come," he argues, "it will be brought about by the gradual progress of events, and the right season for accomplishing it will, doublets, be insteaded. What we have to do is so to dispose matters that, whenever the time for separation ones, it may take place with friendly feeling and manual consent, with relief to the permet country and advantage to ourselves; and it is fortunate that all the forethought and precautions which we have to do its so to dispose matters that, whenever the time for separation owners, with relief to the permet country and advantage to ourselves; and it is fortunate that all the forethought and precautions which we have to do its so to dispose matters that, whenever the time for separation ones, it may take place with friendly feeling and manual consent, with relief to the permet country and advan the Nother-

Sydney; the

7. Another

who attend train after-ountry will

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND

OF NEWS FROM APRIL 22 TO MAY 22. THE Northam with the English mails of March, arrived in Sydney on the 13th instant. The celebration of her Majesty's Birthday is to be

kept in Sydney on the 20th of May, when there will be a review of the Volunteers, and the Governor will hold a Levee. The Bribday Ball is to be given on The marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales

is to be celebrated in Sydney on the 11th June, which will be a public holiday. Freparations are being made for a general illumination of the city, and far other manifestations of rejoicing.

Sir M. Peto and Co.'s railway extension to Single-ton was opened for traffic on the 7th instant. His Excellency Sir John Young was present at the opening celebration, and received loyal and congratulatory addresses throughout the Hunter River District. The railway to Picton, which will complete Sir M. Peto and Co.'s works in this colony, is to be opened

on the lat of July.

The proposal to commemorate the landing of Captain Cook in Botany Bay in 1776 has been postponed.

A numerously attended pienic to the spot came off

ast week.

The new Prince of Wales Theatre is completed

and will be opened on Saturday evening next with a performance by Lyster's Opera Company. The theatre is extremely commodious, and the decerations are superb.

The Lancashire Bellringers have been attracting large audiences at the School of Arts.

The Bank of New South Wales has declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Smart, the new Colonial Treasurer, has been re-elected for the Glebe without opposition.

Mr. James Dickson, M.L.A., formerly of Maitland, died rear Sydney on the 28th ultimo.

A Volunteer Naval Brigade is being orgunised, under the command of Mr. F. Hixon, R.N. The proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference

have been divulged by the Tasmanian delegates. A large quantity of tea has been taken out of bond under the belief that the duty would be increased, on the adoption of a uniform tariff.

The following ships have arrived from England:—
Pairlie, White Mountain, Ironsides, Persia, Bucton
Castle, and Centurion. The Vernon and the Kasciusco
have salved for London, and the Strathdon, Orwell,

and Refleman are loading.

The Customs revenue for April amounted to £61,371. The e-corts brought down during the same The Banks are drawing on London at one per cent. premium, six'y days' sight. Baying rate, half per cent. discount.

natives having commenced the hostilities. On the 4th instant, a party of ten, belonging to the 57th, while escorting stores to Taturamaka, were fixed at escorting stores to Taturinaka, were fired at by some natives in ambash, and eight were killed. Timely notice had been given that there would be a rising of the natives on that day, but the warning was ridiculed by Sir George Grey and no precautionry measures were taken. Seven days after the massacre, Sir George Grey, by proclamation, gave up the land in dispute—the Waitara block—and, the troops are now being withdrawn from it. It is stated that General Cameron tendered his resignation, but that it was not Cameron tendered his resignation, but that it was not accepted, and that he has been empowered to act unfattered by the G.vernor. The militis and volunteers at Taranaki have been called out, and preparations are being made for a severe struggle. The troops have proceeded to the spot where the outrage was perpe'rated, and are throwing up redoubts and other works. The land has since been confiscated. Much asympton for the sufference fedition of the sufference fedition. Much sympatoy for the sufferers is felt in Sydney.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY. MR, CHARLES MARTYN,-At the Camperdown Sale Yards

at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSES. BURT AND CO.—At their Basaar, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, Springcarts, Drays, Tracks, Double Break, Harnets, Sc. ness, &c.
MR. THOMAS DAWSON,—At the Homebush Sale Vards, at 11

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Pat Cattle.

Mr. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Pat Cattle.

Mr. Shers, DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tailow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Purniture, Planforte, Music Stool, Engrarings Chins, Glasware, &c.

Mr. Shers, Mr. Sherser, Colonia, Coburgs, Franch Merinos, Orlondia, Stores, Mr. Sherser, Clothing, Coburgs, Franch Merinos, Orlondia, Stores, Mr. Sherser, Colon, Hobart Town Timber, Palings, Shingles, Potatos, Apples, Onions, &c ; on Green's Wharf, Octan.

Mr. Shers, Class, Moore And Co.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester and Fancy Goods, Slopy, Weolines, &c.

Mr. R. HILLS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Fursiture, Society, Mr. Sherser, Mr

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY. BUPREME COURT.

Barco Court.—Mobbs v. Ailen, part beard; Newman and another v. Whyte; Vickery v. Burgess; Oilligan v. Frayae; Is Latty.—Before his Honor the Primary Judges, at sleven o'clock,—Motions and petitions: Tooth v. Macleay, demurrer; Evans v. Ferguson, bearing, Masyan's Deprice.—Re Holmer's will, proposal; re M. Bowman, minutes; Commercial Bank v. Vernon, minutes; Falton v. M'Inkmy, minutes; Rodd v. Hickey, minutes:

SYONEY DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. sa. Morrors.—New Trial Motion: Wilson v. Anderson.
1567 Greville v. A. S. N. Co.
2323 Haves v. Dosk
2326 Hebbis white v. Porter
2326 Hebbis white v. Porter
2326 Rowley and others v.
2329 Jones v. Charlist
2326 Bowley v. Dickson
2326 Hebby white v. Cory
2328 M Names v. Oeoghan
2326 Hebby Thickson
2326 Hebby Thickson
2327 Turkheid v. Laurence
2326 Parker and others v.
2329 Jones v. Charlist
2327 Heber and others
2327 Simpson v. Brown
2328 Heber and sthers
2327 Simpson v. Brown
2328 Heber and sthers
2329 Heber and sthers

Supreme Court Judgments.—Attention has been frequently drawn to the inconvenience of holding sittings in Bane before two Judges. Yest rday there was a practical libustration of it in the rase of the Queen v Garbett. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise, before whom it had been argued differed in opinion, so that there was no judgment. The coavection which was appealed against stands untouched, and the very important question involved—the right of magistrates to elect a chairman of Quarter Sessions protein, in the absence of the District Court Judge—remairs undecided. If the case had been heard before the full Court, it would not have been left in this state of uncertainty. But, with so much pressing b is news in a rear, the Judges are compelled to detach one of their number for other daties, and to take before two members of the Court many matters that ought to be heard before all three. When we find that, in English Courts with four Judges there is occasionally an equal division of opinion, it is surprising that such differences, when but two sit, do not more often-occur.

Frince of Walks' Marinton Committeences, when but two sit, do not more often-occur.

The committee appointed at the public meeting o Monday last met yesterday, at Mort's Royme; the Hon. G. Allen in this chair. Several names were added to the last of the committee—the aldermen of the Sydney municipality being added, ex office. A resolution was then agreed to, appoining the chairmen and Mr. Caldwell, a deputation to wait on the Colonial Secretary for the purpose of assessaining what it was the intention of the Government to do on the Government to do on the Government to the purpose of the Sydney municipality being added, ex office. A resolution was then agreed to, appoining the chairmen and Mr. Caldwell, a deputation to wait on the Colonial Secretary for the purpose of assessaining what it was the intention of the Government to do on the Government to do on the Government to the purpose of assessaining what it was the intention of the Gover

THE NEMESIS OF CRINOLINE. Why, what o' God's name, taller, call'st thou this? Why, this was moulded on a porringer!

THANKS be praised—as Baillie Nicol Jarvie

-SHARBSPERE.

Our pleasant vices Are made the whips to scourge us !

says—there are at length symptoms that the reign of crineline is drawing toward its close. True, there is sometimes a strange vitality in shame, and follies have as many lives as a cat. Wigs kept their ground for a century, and Chinese foot-cramping threatens to last in secula seculorum. But there is comfort in the old proverb "When at the worst, things do mend." "When st the worst, things do mend."
And at all events, we have a sign which in classical times (see Livy, passim) was deemed portentous of change. "Locutus Bos." John Bull has begun to speak out. The English press, after long playing fast and loose with a subject which deserved a graver treatment both on witheiteal and moral grounds, has at length taken a decided tone on the great crinoline question. Once a Week, the Spectator, the Daily News, and the Saturday Review have sill opened at point blunk range and with their heaviest guns upon the detestable wire and tape fortrees which had hitherto received only stray shots from the lightest artillery. The immediate cause of this serious onslaught has been an increase in the accidents by fire (or as the "Saturday" aptly terms them, "Suttees,") due to the agency of crinoline. That such disasters should be numerous can excite no surprise in any rational crincine. That such disasters should be numerous can excite no surprise in any rational being. A young lady, who cannot judge within three feet how far or in what direction her muslin has been prepelled by centrifugal machinery, incurs more hazard than the boldest member of the fire brigade, and has every chance of making her avil in a hazar. For currelyes we cally ing her exit in a blaze. For ourselves, we only marvel that London has not yet witnessed the grand speciacle of a ball-room in flames. Yet though regarding crinoline as a curse to society, and a disgrace to civilization, and therefore and a disgrace to civilization, and therefore rejoicing to see it vigorously assailed, we cannot feel quite content that its present evil odeur should depend upon a mere question of personal safety. If so odious a fashion numbers its confessors by millions, a few hundreds of martyrs yearly need not be considered much out of the way. We have abandoned deodands and burial in cross roads; suicide is rather up in the market, and interference with one of its less direct forms seems tog like what the elder Samiyal terms there too like what the elder Samivel terms "an inwaser" of the liberty of the subject. There was some sense in the cit's retort on the train-band captain who singed his regimental skirts in monopolising the fire—

If you will burn your tail to tinder
Pray what have I to do to hinder?

If you will burn your tail to tinder Pray what have I to do to hinder? But apart from this question of privilege it may be fairly urged that the danger attendant on crinoline (considerable even here, though, of course, less than in coal-consuming England) is its sole recommendation. Ladies, and especially young ladies, dress themselves, it is true, primarily with a view to being in the fashion, but secondarily, with a very decided notion of making themselves interesting. Now, setting aside exceptional caser, like those of the pigfaced lady and Miss Biffin, mere deformity will not attain this object. Were the effect of crinoline limited to the utter destruction of grace, in shape and movement, it might be diverting, but not engaging—it might, indeed, move our pity, but not the pity that is akin to love. But when a swain of average amativeness sees the dear disguised object perpetually on the verge of conflagration—to say nothing of the commoner dangers besetting the ascent or descent of stair-cases and carriage-steps—there is a frequent appeal to him in the chivalrous character of protector, which can scarcely fail to touch his finer susceptibilities. "My plaidie to the angry airt" has a touch of poetry about it; but what is it to a hearth-rug or table-cover, judiciously applied in the first stage of combustion? Our fair ones may go in for fire-proof muslin; but as soon as they have done so, the "last links are broken" that bind our sex to the French travestie of womanhood—the campanula patula of drawing-room floriculture. hood-the campanula patula of drawing-room floriculture.

For ourselves, we take no narrow or casual grounds of objection to crinoline. To speak legically, we protest against it on account of its properties, not its accidents. We denounce it as not merely ungraceful, but hideous; not only expensive, but wantonly extravagant; not only in bad taste, but grossly indecorous; not only inconvenient, but a downright nuisance.

As to the utter ungracefulness of crinoline, few educated women with any pretensions to taste will venture to deny it. They will admit that dress should faintly indicate, while softening, the outlines of the human figure, but should not absolutely conceal, much less distort and misrepresent them. And they will not pretend that the female figure from the waist dewnward was created in the likeness of a bell-glass or a termites nest, or that its entlines are indicated when its very position can searce be glass or a termites nest, or that its eutlines are indicated when its very position can scarce be guessed to a foot. In fact they all, with a few ultra-silly exceptions, expressly or tacitly admit the fashion to be an ugly one. They must, it should seem, have such confidence in their own attractions that they feel bound in pity to our hearts to efface one half of their charms, as Lightfoot in the fairy tale tied his legs together that he might not run too fast to catch the hares and antelopes. antelopes.

The inconvenience of crinoline, again, is little less than self-evident. When a belle of to-day has given up walking in a parterre, lest she should demolish the flowers, or in a wood, for fear of entangling her circumference at every step, or into her kitchen or china closet, for fear of a convenience and a convenience of the convenie for fear of a general smash, she must still carry an element of disturbance and perplexity into shop and promenade, church and drawing-room. shop and promenade, church and drawing-room. In fact, it would be amusing enough but for the pain we must feel in contemplating full blown selfishness, to hear our belies declaiming against all the public and private arrangements to which they have placed themselves out of proportion. "It's a shame that staircases are as small." "Omnibuses ought to be widened by law." "There's no room for a lady to walk along George street." "What's the use of these tiny chairs?" and so forth. We hear of one sister staying from church because four seats won't accommodate three. Everything, in fact, is declared wrong, except the modern intruder, crinoline. The inference of course is obvious. Indeed, we have heard but one attempt to point out any convenience in one attempt to point out any convenience in these escillating fly-traps. It is sometimes pleaded that they are cool. It might suffice to reply, that this cannot secount for their constant use in a cold climate like that of England,

necessitate an extra allowance of underclothing | here in about five weeks, and the 20th are under

At this point we find ourselves touching on the ground of indecorum. We shall dwell on it but briefly—we would spare the precious blushes which have survived the enthronement of crinoline. Do ladies, we would simply ask, know the sort of personal display which this odious costume frequently entails? If they do not—or rather, if each believes herself a happy not—or rather, if each believes herself a happy exception to the normal impropriety—let every young lady exchange confidences with her bosom friend, and the happy delusion will be over. If they do, let us have done with shams, let shapely demoiselles cease alternating between mummy-hood and statuary, and go in stoutly for Swiss costume.

The question of expense alone remains. We are little inclined to rail against milliners' bills

are little inclined to rail against milliners' bills—we think very poorly of the man who grudges we think very poorly of the man who grudges due ornament to those fair beings whose special vocation it is to embellish life; but it is hard to pay double for deformity, and be pillaged for the premotion of disfigurement—to see a waste-ful expanse of silk doing duty as a streetful expanse of silk doing duty as a street-broom or a dust-pan, and a ball-room reduced to Rag Fair in the course of a single polks, merely that our wives and daughters may look from the waist downward as untike as possible to what the Almighty made them. And the sting of the whole annoyance is this—that women individually have no faith is the—that women individually have no faith in the shapeless idol to which they pay collec-tive worship. If they consulted their own natural good taste instead of "Le Follet," or some such organ of money-loving modistes, crinoline would vanish like a noxious vapour in the sunshine. Half a dozen sensible women in halfan hour might hit on a costume at once simple, graceful, and convenient. But what would the Milliners say?

NEW ZEALAND.

[PROM A CORRESPONDENT.]
AUCKLAND, MAY 12.—Since my last, little has occurred in our domestic affairs which is worth re-

cording.

The "native difficulty," as it is called here, has the Waikste The "native difficulty," as it is called here, has presented itself in another aspect. The Waikato natives have driven in all the European tradesmen whom the Government kept up there to teach them handiersfes, as well as the missionaries, magistrates, and pakeha Maories, who were respected during the late Taranski wer. They made a point of seizing all the half-castes they could, and the Maori wives of Buropeans, and distributing them among their tribes. The fate of any half-casts female and stempt is sail under according to the sentence of the stempt is and indeed according to the sentence. so detained is sad indeed, especially as they have been taught better things than they will in future be accustomed to. Fortunately they were only partially

successful.

The settlers of Raglan and Kawhia are being brought in by the Government. There can be no doubt the Maories mean to force on us a war of races, doubt the Maories mean to force on us a war of races, and it is a wise precaution which the Government have taken to remove from the shadow of the tomshawk the defenceless European families who reside in the vicinity of Waipa. At Kawhai, holders of Crown grants have been called upon to pay a poll-tax or rent to the Maories, or leave their land Many of the to the Macrics, or leave their land many of the settlers who have been expelled from the Waiksto occupied Crown lands. I do not like to say all of them, but I rather think such is the case.

For some days past the natives have been leaving Auckland, and the city is now tolerably free of them. I believe the disaffection is general, and is not confined either to Waikato or Taranaki. On the east coast they are lawless and turbulent in the extreme, and there is no protence of authority exercised over them. In the north, the runanga system appears to have had the effect which the opponent of Governor Grey's misnamed "peace policy" predicted it would have—it has set the minor chief and slave beyond the control of the head chiefs, and restrained the latter from resorting to the ancient mode of enforcing obedience. The consequence is that the Northern natives are becoming more dangerous and turbulent than they have been for many years, and are only restrained from overt acts, like those in the South, by the presence of a considerable European population.

All this tends to confirm the for-seeing wisdom of For some days past the natives have been leaving

All this tends to confirm the far-seeing wisdom of All this tends to confirm the far-seeing wisdom of those who dissented from the order of things set on foot by Sir George Grey, in the attempt to pacify the country. Of course, the missionary party and their abettors are very much dispirited on account of the doings in Waikato; and it was not until the brutal murder of two British officers and six soldiers, and the wounding of another at Taranaki occurred, that these men or their organs would admit there was anything but a disposition to order and propriety of coaduct among the Marries. As an illustration of what I mean, I will quote an extract from the New Zeolander of the 5th May, commenting on the news from Taranaki, in which the details of the first ambush were given. That journal says:—
"We ventured to predict, some time since, when

the first ambush were given. That journal says:—
"We ventured to predict, some time since, when
Sir George Grey with to Taranaki to undertake the
work of reinstating the settlement and its settlers, that
he would find greater difficulty it dealing with the
Europeans of that place than with the Taranakis and
Ngatrosaruis themselves. The event has proved that
we were right. If it be by any means possible to
prevent a peaceful settlement of affairs there—if it be
by any means possible to embroit the colony again in
a war with the natives, it appears to be the fixed p-liey
of the people of New Plymouth, or at least of those
who pretend to be their representatives, to do so."

No attainment could have been more contrary to the

truth than this; and no statement could possibly be more calculated to create feelings of animosity against the settlers of New Zealand in the minds of the misinthe settlers of New Zealand in the minds of the misinformed British public than this, coming from the
avowed organ of "the peace-at-any-price" party.

And I hope the Sydney Morning Herald will, as formerly, stand between the colonists and their calumniators, and, without prejudice to either party in this
country, put the plain truth before the Empire and
the world at large. The Herald has done the colony
good service hitherto; now, I hope, it will lay us under
additional debts of gratitude, as the crisis in our
affairs has cleasly come.

sairs and clearly come. Speaking of the first ambush, the paper from which have already quoted adds, in the same article :-

I have already quoted adds, in the same article:—
"There was a report of an 'ambush' of certain natives of the Taranaki fribes having been posted on the road to Tataraimska, with the intention of beginning the war by a murder; but nobody was murdered or molested, and those who have better means of arriving at the truth, and who have no interest to serve by discorting ir, doubt the whole story. For ourselves, we receive all these tales with great surpinion, under present circumstances; the agitation at Taranski, in the town, is very violating turns, and things are said and done which hereafter, in culmer times, must be remembered with region and abame."

On the 9th—four days later—this newspaper pulse.

On the 9th—four days later—this newspaper published the details of the horrible butchery at the Wairau river, which have reached you by way of Nelson, per the Frince Alred, long ago.

There is but one feeling among our colonists-that of supporting the Government to presecute a vigorous bar; for they look upon the tragedy of the 4th as a declaration of war by the Maories, in addition to being a most foul massacre which blood alone can atone for. The Southern Cross advocates the confiscation of all lands belonging to the natives who rebel, and thus remove from them the power of doing harm

Emanyus.—Towards the close of the translation from M. Rugand. The wints and volunteers will be called out. I from M. Rugade in Wednesday's issue, for "that shed or even during an Australian winter. But in from "reed" that where beams," &c.

Messes, Chan, Moore and Co. have requested us to draw the attention of washonesses, drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapers, clothiers, and the trade to drapers clothiers, and the trade to drapers clothiers, and the trade to drapers to the drapers clothiers, and the trade to drapers to be a station of washonesses. Crinoline might promote tradition coloribe being ordered to New Zenland. The table Royal Irish with be The militis and volunteers will be called out.

here in about five weeks, and the 20th are under orders in England for this colony.

The Eelipse is expected in the Manukau to-day, with later Taranaki news; but she had not arrived at the hour of closing this letter. She was to have been up yesterday if anything of consequence had cocurred. 250 rank and file, with the regimental officers (200 of the 40th, and fifty of the 70th) embarked on board the Eelipse last Saturday, and proceeded to Taranaki. On her return trip she takes the head quarters of both regiments. The remainder of the Royal Artillary in garrison, with two Armstrong the Royal Artillery in garrison, with two Armstrong guns and the siege train, leave for Taranaki, a few men and two guns having been sent out to the Queen's

redoubt at Pokene, to command the Waikato.

The weather is fine to-day. Business dull. The market is glutted with most staple commodities. If the war extends, the coast trade will be ruined for some time. The country looks well after the late

LATEST FROM TARANAKI. THE barque Novelty, Captain Jones, brings five days' later from Auckland—her dutes being to the 12th instant.

Its barque Novelty, Captain Jones, brings her days later from Auckland—her dutes being to the 12th instant.

A firward movement of the troops was expected to take place on the 10th

Up to two o'clock p.m. on the 11th, no signal had been made at the Manukau Heads. The Southern Cross therefore concludes that nothing of consequence transpired at Taranaki since the seenual 4th of May, as it was known that had fresh casualties occurred H.M. steam sloop Eclipse was to make all speed back to Auckland.

The same journal remarks:—The news that the Governor has confiscated the block of land on which the foul murders were committed on the 4th instant will, we believe, be received with the utmost astisfactation amongst the European setlers of New Zealand; nor do we believe the approval of such as measure would be confined to this country, or even to these colonies. The act approves itself to the understanding of the world at large as the only sure basis for a better state of things in New Zealand. We hope, however, that it is only the first step towards the ascretion of a general principle—the principle, we mean, that by rebellion the Maori tribes forf it all title to the possession of their lands except so fir as either force or the Queen's clemency after submission, shall preserve them to them.

On Saturday, the 9th, H.M. s. sloop Eclipse, Commander Mayne, after embarking 200 of the 40th from Otahuhu, steamed down the Manukau, accompanied by the little steamer Avon, Captain Hunr, with a large quantity of baggage on board. This was done to save time. The baggage was transferred to the Elipse while the ves el proceeded to the Huars. The Avon took the whole of the 40th from the whorf to the Eclipse the first trip, being greatly overcrowded. The Fouthern Cross of the 11th announces the deputure of the schooner Mayne from the harbour of

The 70th were taken down on the second.

The Southern Cross of the 11th announc s the departure of the schooler Mavis from the harbour of Auckland. "Her deck was crowded with Maories. When coming down the river she tacked and ran close in to the end of the Queen a rest wharf, where three cheers were given by the Maori's. The Caroline, gunbot, which was about to sail for the Kawau, was similarly visited by the Mavis, the lawless crew saluting hir with defant theers as they had done the Europeans on the wharf. This is the finish we expected to this di-graceful affair; but we are not without hope that the offenders, both Marri and European, may yet be made amenable to the criminal laws of the country." Her d stination is not mentioned.

THE OUT-SETTLEMENTS.—We are glad to be able

day, and the only opinion we heard expressed was that of approval.—Southern Cross, May 12th.

Commemoration of the Marriage of the Prince of Wallis.—A meeting was held yesterday evening in the Volunteer Office, Newtown, at which there were present representatives of various churches and schools in that district. Mr. Christopher Rolleston (Registrar-General) occupied the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—(1) "Ints abscriptions be solicied from the inhabitants of Newtown for the loyal commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales." (2) "That Mr. Thomas Stiles be appointed and authorised to collect subscriptions." (3) "That on Thursday, June 11th, all the scholars in all the public day and Sunday schools in and about Newtown be invited to a festival, and that arrangement be made for their amusement during the day, and at night for an exhibition of transparencies, a display of fireworks, and a bonfire." (4) "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon all the butchers and bakers in the district, to solicit donations from them in meat, bread, cake, &c, and that the following gentlemen be requested to form such deputation, viz.; Messrs. Essetwood, R. P. Richardson, S. Cook, and E. Cracknell." The Rev. S. C. Kent intimated that he had conferred with several of the masters of the schools, and that they had expressed their willingness heartily to co-operate. He also stated that Messrs. J. F. Josephson, E. Joy, Dr. Sregwick, and the Rev. S. Ironside, although unavoidably absent, were prepared to give the movement their best support. The meeting adjourned until next Thursday, at helf-past seven.

Supper Drant—Mr. E. Bones, baker, of Castleresgh-street, died suddenly yesterday, in a fit (a: is supposed) of spoplexy. An enquiry into the circumstances of his death will be held to-day.

Coroner's Ingreser.—An inquest was held in the Coroner's office, yesterday, on the brdy of a man nassistant groom in M'Dermott's tabler, Chippenddle, and on Saturday, the 16th, while put ing a saddle upon a ho

o the Infirmary, where he died a few days afterwards. Verdict.—" Died from the effects of a kick from a sore secidently."

The REMOVAL OF THE BOTANT OLD TOLL BAR.—A

Verdict—"Died from the effects of a kick from a hore excidently."

IRE REMOVAL OF THE BOTANT OLD TOLL BAR.—A large meeting of the inhabitants of Botany and Water-loo was held at O'Rouke's Half-way House, on the evering of the 19th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the removal fly the trustees of the Botany Road) of the old toll har to its present site, and the expenditure by them of the \$100 miteage men y, roted by the Government for the whole of the Botany Road, upon one portion of that road, viz., that pertion between the railway bridge, and the cld toll-bar, in the Redfern municipality. It was clearly shewn by the spe kers, Messrs, Lord, Hooper, Walsh and Wilcox, that three out of the five trustes were owners of property and lesiden s in Redfern In fect two of the more councillors of that municipality, and were directly interested in the removal of the tool bar, and spending the money on that part of the tool bar, and spending the money on that part of the tool bar, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the tool ber, and spending the money on that part of the road generally, more particularly as the residents on this piece of road did not pay toll. Mr. Hollinshed being voted in the chair, the following resolutions were moved by Messres, Lord, Smith, and Waterlee, and carried unanimously:—1st. That the removal of the toll-bar, by the present trustees of the Botany Road, thereby entailing a loss of foll money of upwards of \$150 per annum, without the cunsent or state them to the continue of the residents of Botany and Waterlee, was injurious and iljegal. 2nd. That the extenditure by the said trustees of the \$100 mileage money (given by the Government for the whole of the Botany Road, thereby entailing a loss of following the series of th

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

Shorthy after three o'clock this morning fire was discovered on board the ship Medway, which vessel arrived on Monday last from the Mauritius, with a cargo of upwards of 10,000 bags of sugar, and now in the stream off the Gas Company's Wharf, Immediately on the plant have been sugar, and the company's wharf, Immediately on the plant was the company's wharf, Immediately on the plant was the company's what was the company's which was the company's which was the company's which was the company's which was the company of the c in the stream off the Gas Company's Wharf, Immediately on the alarm being given, a number of the crew of H.M.S. Harrier (lying jwithin a short distance of the Medway), proceeded on board, and for some time confined the fire to the 'tween decks, but it eventually burst through, and for a short time the destruction of the vessel appeared certain. By streamons evertion, however the flames certain. By strenuous exertions, however, the flames were subdued, and every aperture closed. At intervalues of smoke rose from the deck, which was saturated with water, and a smill engine and hose also played on the burning port when practicable.

The fire is supposed to have seized on the starboard Tre fire is supposed to have seized on the starboard side, but as no one could proceed below, it was not clearly ascertained to what extent it had reached. Up to the time of our going to press the ship was evidently burning below, and several portable articles were removed to the lighter alongside. Whether the efforts of the people on board will save the vestel could not be anticipated at the time we write, as she may smoulder for some hoors.-At 5 a.m scuttled her.

Rockhamtton.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building in Quay-street, destined for the Joint Six ck Bank, was performed on Faturday evening last, by Mr. J. A. Lernach, the manager of the bank. Owing to the seen-private mature of the arrangements, the attendance was by no means so large as it would otherwise have been. In an aperture in the stone was placed a b-title containing a copy of the local papers of that date, and a seroll with the following inscription:—"Aus-ralian Joint Stock Bank.—Head edite. George-st eet. Sydney. Board of Directors—T. W. Smart, Eq., Chairman; J. F. Josephson, Beq., John Brewster, Beq. J. Fairfax, Eq., T. C. Breillet, Eq.; A. E. Richardson, Eq., John Brewster, Eq., J. Fairfax, Eq., T. C. Breillet, Eq.; A. G. Richardson, Eq., John Brewster, Eq., J. Fairfax, Eq., T. C. Breillet, Eq.; A. E. Richardson, Eq., John J. R. Larnach, Eq., John M. M. Larnach, Eq., John M. J. Schollet, T. Larnach, Eq., John M. J. Schollet, T. Larnach, Eq., John M. J. Schollet, T. Larnach, Eq., Larnach, Eq., John M. J. Schollet, T. Larnach, Eq., Larnach, Eq., John M. J. Schollet, T. Larnach, Eq., Manager. T. Dixon Chater, Architect; Mr. Thomas Porcell, Builder. Rockhampton was laid on the 9th day of Mr. 1868, V. Having addressed a few appropriate remarks to those present, Mr. Larnach invited an adjournment to the Royal Pitzrey Hotel, in order that the auceess of the institution might be duly piedged, and, the venue having been changed, Mr. P. D. Marsfield proposed the interest of the Joint Stock Bank, remarking the theory was advantaged, Mr. P. D. Marsfield proposed the interest of the Joint Stock Bank, remarking the theory was advantaged to the builder, complete on the brick and struc coline that should be an ornament to the town the head seen a large and substantial wooden building, and that he loped to see the completion of the present substantial wooden building, and the seen and substantial wooden build

chi-dien.—Goulburn Herald of Wednesday.

A GREAT WART.—Writing to the Clarence and Richmond Examiner, on the lat instant, from the village of Macleen, the c rrespondent of that journal says:—The want of a medical man is much felt on the lower part of the river. A party is about to try if a sufficient sum can be raised to encourage one to settle at Lawsonce, with a certain sum guaranteed yearly for his maintenance, and to keep a boat in readines.

MAIL ROBERT.—At the Police Court on Thursday, the 14th instant, before the Police Marietrate,

at Lawence, with a certain sum guaranteed yearly for his maintenance, and to keep a beat in readiness.

[MAIL ROBBERY.—At the Police Court on Thursday, the 14th instant, before the Police Magistrate and Mr. Bayly, J.P., Joseph Hawitt, on remand, was charged with sticking up the Sydney mail. William Cordurey, postmaster at Bowenfels, gave evidence of the contents of the mail bag to Rean's Bwamp. George Wilkins, mail driver, gave evidence of the othery. David Freestone, residing at Kangaroo Flat, Mudgee Road, deposed that about six weeks ago, on a Saturday evening, the prisoner came to his house and left a saddle, which was taken by trooper Wright on the following morning. The evid-nee having bean read over to the prisoner, he made the following stat ment:—"I left Orange on the 29th March, with Charles Connor, who saked me if I would go to Sydney with him; he asked me if I knew where he could borrow a good horse; I told him I believed hir. Hanrahan would sell him one; in the evening he came riding a mare, now in charge of the police, ard after a good deal of persuading I went with him to Bathurst that night, with the intention of going to Sydney; we went to Bowenfels next day (Sanday), where we remained till Tassday morning; I told him this rate of travelling would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us to Sydney, and that our money would not take us there, that we had better go towards hid what better go towards hid was no use going juther, as men were returning I sald we had better go towards the was found to the self him here were might get in the following me up for telling him here and told ne te come on; I ask

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE. THE amount of Customs duties paid Tobacco and snuff Cigars Cottee and chloory Sugar, refined Total £4491 13 0

The Escorts have arrived, with the following quentities of gold dust:—Western, 5882 ozs. 4 dwts. 21 grs.; Southern, 4541 ozs. 17 grs.
Total, 10,423 ozs. 5 dwts. 14 grs.
The amount of specie shipped on board the Madras, to day, was 10,075 ounces gold and 69,800 sovereigns.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to day their weekly produce sale. The quentity of wool

weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 364 bales, of which about 179 were passed. The wool market was not so firm, but holders were more inclined to make sales at a reduction of about 1d. per lb. sales at a reduction of about 1d. per lb. on the states ruling before the arrival of the Northam. The quantity to hand was large considering the period of the year, and the prices obtained for some lots do not show any decline, but in these instances the wool was better got up than in the former portions of the same clip. The principal lots were—35 bales scoured, GJL, 24d.; 14½ bales fleece, FCE, 18d.; 19 bales, EAH, 19d.; 27 bales, RG, 18½d.; 20 bales grease, GZ, 7½d. Prices ranged as follows:—Fleece, 16¾d. to 19d.; scoured, 16d. to 24d.; grease, 7½d, to 11¼d.; handwashed, 9d. to 14d.; New Zealand, &d. to 13c.

disposed of at 51d. to 71d, per lb.
Tallow.—The market was not so firm,

the supply being rather larger than usual. Prices showed a decline of 6d to 1s. per cwt. Of 44 casks 21 were sold at £34 10s. to £35 17s. 6d. per cwt. Candle tallow was, however, in demand at full rates.

however, in demand at full rates.

HIDES were dull of sale. About 500 hides were sold at from 6s. 6d. to 14s. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale held to day, 18 bales of wool were sold at the followrealized 33s. 9d. to 39s. 9d. per cwt.; and 91

hides 7s. 6d. each.
Mesers. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell by auction to morrow (this day) the cargo of Hobert Town timber ex Meteor, and a cargo of Richmoi d River cedar.

From Auckland we have papers to the 12th

From Auckish we have papers to the 12th instant. The Customs' revenue for the week amounted to £1988 10s. 64. The wreck of the H.M.S. Orpheus, steamer, has been sold for £100. The commercial news is unimportant.

THE BUTCHERS AND THEIR SUNDAY.

THE BUTCHERS AND THEIR SUNDAY.

Jo the Editor of the Herald.

Sun,—The effort which is bring made at the present time to secure the rest of the Sabbath to that large and important class in the civ, the butchers, is one which should enlist the sympathies of every Christian. But I regret to find that there are those who from long cus om, and too great a regard to their own convenience, are unwilling to allow their fellow men that rest which is their right, by Divine authority, and also their high privilege.

Yesterday afternoon, being interested in the progress of the movement which has being going forward. I called upon one of the master butchers in my parish to inquire whether he was one of those who had detrimined to claim the pracession of his right by closing his shop on the Lord's Day, and thus securing the sacred rest which God had assigned him. We entered into conversation upon the subject, and I found that he had made an attempt on last Sunday to do this, but his customers would not suffer him. On Saturday he sent round his man to take orders from them for Sunday's meat, informing the mother from them for Sunday's meat, informing the mother from them for Sunday's meat, informing the mother for bunday's meat, informing the mother for bunday's meat, informing the mother for sunday's meat, informing the mother for sunday meat was cut up and sent out; but the customers refused to receive it until Sunday morning; thus compeling him and his men to work on the Lord's Day, and to violate that Divine commond, which says, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy;" and which forbids any unnecessary business to be done thereon.

The man seemed to be thoroughly disheartened by what had occurred; but at my urgent request said he would make snother attempt next week.

Conversations with other butchers upon the same subject within the last fortnight have shown me that, but for the difficulties created

The answer to these questions should make sny

The answer to these questions should make any of us pause, and consider seriously, before we ask to be supplied by our butcher with mest on the day which God hath blessed and sanctified. And it do trust that a little reflection will serve to show those who now think lightly of the matter, that it is no light thing to shut out as large a number of men from the Christian influences of the Sabbath and of the Gospel, by the labour we require from them, simply because it may add, in some triding degree, to our comfirt or self indulgence.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. COWPER,

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—I perceive one very important error hav crept into your correspondent's otherwise, so far as I can remember, exceedingly accurate report of my address to the electors of Central Cumberland, at Smithfield, last Monday evening.

The glat of your correspondent's report would imply that I am favourable to the National system of Education in towns and thickly populated places, and to the Denominational system in the country, or in places where the population is simall and scattered. Now, the impression I intended to convey to the electors was simply the reverse of this, viz., that I prefer the "Denominational system in towns and places sufficiently populous to admit of two or three schools, and the National or secular system of instruction only in localities too thinly populated to admit of more than one school:

Apeloglaing for intruding on your space,

I am, Sir your obedient servant,

Allan Macchers, hear Liverpool, 21st May.

The Statistical Register of Queensland, for the year, 1862, was issued from the Government Printing official on the 13th of May, 1863. It is a voluminous do rument of over one hundred pages, and con aims a vast mass of statistical information with reference we all departments of the Government, and tabular statements showing the rise and progress of the colony in its social, moral, and political phases, besides a variety of other interesting statistical information.—Queensland Guerdian.

Our Warwick correspondent says: "There can be little doubt of the existence of a valuable gold-field being discovered solution of Lier in the immediate vicinity of the Basentyre Brock, on the conflicts of the Basenthal and Ghenrig rams. I have been thown a beautiful sample, of cashe suggesty gold, weighing shout 1? ounce, that was procured by surfacing some few weeks ago, —10td.

life is apt to become bewildered by the copious

vocabulary of American party nomenclature. While in England Whig, Tory, and Radical, Free-trader and Protectionist, Liberal and Conservative, Obstructive and Destructive have been for five-and-twenty years almost the only party epithets that have obtained general currency and acceptation, America has employed a whole dictionary of phrases, invented by the exuberant humour, no less than by the equally exuberant hatred of contending factions. "Locofocos,"
"Hard Shells," "Soft Shells," "Doughfaces," "Know-nothings," "Nigger worship-pers," "Black Republicans," &c., have dene duty, with such words as "Whige," "Old-line Whigs," "Federalists," "Nulli-fices," "Straight-out Democrats," and numerous other phrases, to designate the various divisions and subdivisions of parties. These were, however, the shibboleths and watchwords of a period of peace, and nearly all of them have disappeared. At the present time the political and Parliamentary belligerents of the North are separable into only two great bedies—the Democrats and the Republicans. But these lines do not, in reference to the war for the Union and the social and reditions. for the Union and the social and political status of the negro, make a clear demarcation. There are Democrats who love the Union more than they love liberty and happiness, or who imagine they do, and who even approve negro emanci-pation, provided the emancipated slaves are not allowed to leave the South. On the other to leave the South. On the hand, there are Republicans who differ from the majority of their party on the question of slavery—who think that the President has done wrong in meddling with it, and who do not value the Union so highly as to look with complacency upon the ruin of the Northern people in the difficult, and it may be futile, attempt to restore it. restore it. Hence there are the divisions of "White Republicans" and "Black Republicans." The one is composed of Democrats and Republicans, who would not grant the negro any social position or political right whatnegro any social position or political right what-ever, and who maintain that Washington and Jefferson intended the Republic to be a Govern-ment of white men, and of white men only. The other is composed of philanthropists, preachers, lecturers, and zealots, who proclaim that they would ruin and slay every white man, woman and child in the South, rather than acknowledge that the negro was not a brother, and not as fully entitled as themselves to political equality; and who would obey—or say they would obey—a black President as implicitly as they would obey a white one, if, by the lawful agencies of that wondrous machine the ballot box, Mr. Frederick Douglass, or any to the perilous position. The terms "Secessionists" and "Unionists" explain themselves, as do those of "Disunionists," "Peace Democrats," "War Democrats," and "Exterminators." Lately because the second of the sec crats," "War Democrats," and "Extermina-tors." Lately, however, three new words have obtained currency and fashion,—"Butternuts," "Copperheads," and "Woolly Heads." A tternut" is one who sympathises with the South—one, in fact, who wears the uniform or livery of the Southern army, which is a brownish-grey colour, commonly the colour of the butternut, a species of walnut peculiar to America. The term "Copper-head" is employed by the Republicans to is employed by the Republicans designate all persons, whether Republicans or Democrats, who are in favour of an armistice with the South, to be followed by a convention

of a Copperhead.
"Woolly Heads" is the new name given to the Negrophilists and Abolitomists by the Democrats. The chiefs of the party are Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Charles Summer, and Mr.

of the people to debate the terms of peace. The name is derived from that of a little

venomous serpent very common in America—in the North as well as in the West and South,—

which has a bright shining head of the colour of a new farthing. It haunts rocky places and stone walls, and its sting is supposed to be even more deadly than that of the rattlesnake.

It is asserted that the word has a peculiar apt-ness not imagined by those who first applied it. The "rattlesnake" was the emblem of the State

of South Carolina before it adopted the Pal-metto. At certain seasons of the year, in the

greatest heats of the summer, the rattlesnake becomes blind, and at such times, says popular tradition, it is always accompanied by the "copperhead," which acts towards it the part of a faithful friend in its calamity. Hence, say the Republications and Exterminators, no term can be more appropriate for company to the summer appropriate for company the summer appro

can be more appropriate for a venomous Northern man, who aids, comforts, and abets such a rattlesnake as South Carolina, than that

The chief of the "Copperheade" is Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. Awaiting the appearance of some more uncompromising logician than himself, who will more boldly look all the n the face, and accept the issues whatever they may be, the "Copperheads" accept him ad interim as the exponent of their sentiments. Mr. Vallandigham has on many previous occasions, both is and out of Congress, spoken with greater courage than any other public man in America in denunciation of the war and the despotism of the Aministra-tion. But none of his previous utterances were so bold as his speech at the Concert-hall in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday evening last.
"Two years ago, he said, "I pledged myself in this very city of Newark to the people of the United States that I never would contribute by my words or acts to the shedding of one drop of American blood in a civil war. How consistently I have adhered to that pledge let you, my countrymen, determine."
"It is now my profound conviction that whatever may have been possible in the beginning, the day has gone by when a war for the restoration of the Union can by any possibility be successful."...." There was a time when in the hearts of the people there was not an undying opposition to this war. But they durat not speak it. They were carried away by their leaders. It was said to be a war for the restorarion of the Union. I thought that an absurdity. It might as well be supposed that a man could beat love into the heart of a woman he was about to marry. Nobody now believes after two years that we have accomplished, or can accomplish, by this means the restoration of the Union, except W. H. Seward." But, though Mr. Vallandigham is of opinion that war can never restore the Union, he believes, nevertheless, that there is no natural social are restored. ever may have been possible in the beginning, opinion that war can never restore the Union, he believes, nevertheless, that there is no natural, social, or political antagonism between North and South, and that they can he reunited more strongly than before by means of peace and mutual concession on the subject of slavery. Were there but an armistice he thinks that everything would be pleasantly arranged, and that the Southern love for the old Union, which not seen the way has whelly de-Union, which not even the war has wholly de-stroyed, would gradually revive, and lead at ne distant day to the construction of a new one on

a broader and firmer basis. "Their is," he said, "a party who assume that the war had failed, and who urge a separation of the States I abhor that party. There is another party who believe that the war has failed, and who desir to try the experiment of bringing the South back by conciliation and compromise. I am one of that party. Seventy-five out of every hundred men in the North-West are in favour of a cessation of hostilities, and a commencement of the experiment of restoring the Union by constitutional and peaceful measures." This is either a vain dream of Mr. Vallandigham, or i is another mode of putting a case which has lately been received with much favour in the North-West. Their case, in few words, i this:—"The Southern States are really th United States; the Northern States, by means of their President, Administration, and Rump of a Congress, have violated the Constitution, and are, therefore, rebellious and disloyal. We belong to the loyal States; therefore, we will unite ourselves with the South, reduce the rebellious North to obedience to the Constitution, and so restore the Union. This is, perhaps, what Mr. Vallandigham means; but if it be, it shows how little he and the North-West understand the temper of the South, which repudiates re-union on any terms; and of the North, which is rapidly coming to the conclusion that the Union is irrecoverably at an end, as far as the Gulf States are concerned; and that, if the fight is to be fought out, it i only for the purpose of securing to the North as much of the territory of the Border States as can be won and held by force of arms on the day when negotiations for peace shall be com-menced. A bolder man than Mr. Vallan-cigham is needed,—some one who will say with power of argument and wealth of oratory what millions feel,—that the war is illogical as well millions feel,—that the war is illogical as well as cruel; and that if it were possible to conquer the South and restore a nominal Union by military force, it would not be desirable; that events having proved the unalterable determination of the Southern people to govern themselves in their own way, it is sheer oppression on the part of the Northern people to strive to prevent them; that the continent is wide enough for the growth of two independent, but not necessarily growth of two independent, but not necessarily hostile, Republics; that if the North hates slavery half as much as its preachers and phi-lanthropists pretend, it has the means of declaring, with the same truth as Great Britain, tha ing, with the same truth as Great Britain, that a slave cannot breathe in its territory, by the simple expedient of allowing its slaveholding sister to break loose from the partnership; that Mr. Seward, and all the croakers who assert that the North, without the enforced fraternity and union of the South, would split up into countless little fragments, are neither patriots, statesmen, nor men of common sense; and that the true, the paramount, and almost only duty of Northern patriotism at this moment is to retire from a war which it cannot conduct to an honourable termination, and bend its energies to the great and holy task of consolidating a Northern Union—free in fact as well as in theory, and free for the first time in its history. The nearest appreach to such a speech was made in Con-May, of Maryland. The speaker took the ground that the restoration of the Union was alike hopeless and undesirable, advised the immediate cessation of the war, and advocated the formation of a commercial Zollverein between North and South as the only possible method by which peace could be restored and amity established between the two nations. He related that the late Judge Douglass, who died at the commencement of this struggle, foresaw at that early period "that the Union, as originally formed and maintained, was finally destroyed; that no political union could exist again between the free and slaveholding States that such an idea must be abandoned; and that a commercial union founded on the plan of the German Zollverein should be accepted as the only practicable arrangement to secure peace now and hereafter." Mr. May avowed himself to be a convert to those views; and in a vein of true eloquence, without any of the "highfalutin" and "buncombe" in which American writers and speakers are so apt to indulge, put the question before the House as one of "subjugation," which was impossible, or of "separation" which was the best result for hoth parties. German Zollverein should be accepted as the only jugation," which was impossible, or of "separation," which was the best result for both parties.
"We must choose," he said, "between these alternatives; I have made my choice, and intend to abide its issue. As I have stood from the first, I will stand to the last by the side of peace and constitutional liberty. Rather than the havoc of this desolating war shall be longer continued, I would prefer to see the Union, the several States, even the very counties, cities, and towns with their respective Governments, all separated and dissolved, if peaceably, into the elements of society, and trust to the wants of my fellow-men undebauched by the lawlessness of war, yet purified by the adversity of their failure, war, yet purified by the adversity of their failure, to reconstruct, upon the principles of liberty, a more harmonious Government. Rather than meet the anarchy of despotism, or both, that are now so surely approaching in the baca-ground of this fraternal strife, to destroy the few remaining sanctions of our Constitution, and abolish every hope of free Government, I, for one, would immediately stop this war, and recognise the Government of the Confederate cognise the Government of the Confederate States." A few months ago such words as these could not have been safely uttered. That they can not only be safely uttered now, but applauded both in and out of Congress, is a proof that the voice of reason is beginning to be heard, and that vindictive passion is no longer to be the sole guide of the American people. Mr. May does not stand alone in Congress. Before the constitutional exhibition of its functions on the 4th of March. expiration of its functions on the 4th of March. expiration of its functions on the 4th of March, a period of little more than two weeks, it is likely that other members will follow his lead, and that the question of the recognition of the Confederacy will be solemnly sebated. Of course it will not be carried, but it will be a gain to the cause of constitutional liberty, and a marked advance on the gloomy retrogression of the last twelvementh, if such a question can be argued in such a place as Washington, and in such an unreasoning assembly as either House of Congress.

Election of a Member for Port Curris.—The Rockhampton Bulletin, of 13th instant, says:—The polling for the election of a parliamentary representative for Port Curtis terminated, so far as Hockhampton is concerned, at four o'clock yesterday, ninety-seven voters having recorded their political opinions between half-pest sine, the time at which the polling commenced, and that hour. Mr. P. D. Mansfeld officiated as returning-officer. The state of the poll was declared at half-past four o'clock to be as follows:—

Douglas 70

Fyte 24

Fitssimmons 1

Walsh 0

Walsh 0
but of course the returns from Banana, Waverly,
Gladstone, Canoona, and Marlborough, must be received before Mr. Douglas' success can be fully
assured. Virtually there can be little doubt but that
the polling at those places will in its effect endorse
that which has taken place here, and Mr. Douglas
may be, and is, regarded as the present member for
the district of Port Ourtis.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 19th May, 1863.
TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.
—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Georwanes Gasatia, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the sover.

Nature of Works and Supplies. Supply of a boiler for steam tug Doori-bang.

Construction of Tarcutta Bridge.

Construction of Berry's, and Deep Creek Bridges.

Repairs, painting, &c., Fitzroy Bridge, Goulburn Goulburn Supply of Sleepers, Windsor and Rich-mond Railway Brection of Police Station, Wentworth. Erection of Court-house, Wentworth. th. on Tuesday 14th July. W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th May, 1863.

H 18 EXCHLENCY the Governor, with the advice
of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Seale of CHARGES for making
kineral ASSAYS at the Sydney Branch of the Royal
Mint:

Mint:

Qualitative

1st. To ascertain the presence of copper, lead, iron, or zine, solely or combined

2nd. To ascertain the presence of any of the three following metals, viz. —manganese, chromium, nickel, cohalt, asdmium, bismuth, tin, antimony, arsente, after, gold, mercury, or antimony, are not as a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second a second a second and a s

T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th May, 1863.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(Geries 2.)—The contractor for the supply of thearticles
enumerated in the Treasury Notice of 6th January, 1863,
(Series No. 2) in the Police District of Canades, having
given notice of his intention to terminate his contract on
the 36th June neat: Tenders will be received at this office,
until noom of TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1863, from parties willing to supply the articles therein specified, in such
quantities as may be required, for the period from 1st July,
1863, to 31st March, 1864, under the conditions therein set
forth.

T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th May, 1863.

ONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE,
PARRAMATTA.—(Section 4.)—The contractor for
the supply of the articles enumerated in Section 4, of
Treasury notice of 6th January, 1863, in the Police district of Parramatta, having received notice that his contract
would terminate on the 30th June next, TENDERS will
be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, the
16th of June, 1863, from parties willing to supply the
articles therein specified, in such quantities as may be
required for the period, from the 1st July, 1863, to the 31st
March, 1864, under the conditions therein set forth.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

March, 1864, under the conditions therein set forth.

T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th May, 1863.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—

MAITLAND SECTION 4.—The Contractor for
the supply of the Articles enumerated in section 4, of Treasury Notice of 6th January, 1863, for the Folice District of
Maitland, having given notice of his intention to terminate
his contract on the 30th June next: Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 16th
June, 1863, from parties willing to supply the articles
therein specified, in such quantities as may be required, for
the period from the 1st July, 1863, to the 31st March, 1864,
under the conditions therein set forth.

T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales.

The Treasury we South Wales.

Ith May, 1863.

TORAGE.—Notice having been given to the contractor
for the supply of forage to the Police Stations at
Rockley, Guyong, and Diamond Swamp, that his contract
would terminate on 30th June neat, it is hereby notified
that TRNDERS will be received until noon of TUESDAY, the 16th of June, 1863, from persons willing to supply, at the abovenamed police stations, the articles of
forage enumerated in Treasury Notice of 6th Jannary last,
in such quantities as may be required during the period
from 1st July, 1863, to 31st March, 1864, under the conditions therein set forth.

T. W. SMART.

The Provincial Government of Canterbury, in pursuance of the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, which supposes the Superintendent of the Frovincial Government of Canterbury, in pursuance of the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, which supposes the Superintendent of the Frovince to raise, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding £500,000, and to issue Dobontures to that smouth, is prepared to receive TENDERS for a perion of the above sum to an amount not exceeding £100,000.

The debentures are repayable 50 years from the day of the lanus thereof, and will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the election of the purchasers in London, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, or Christchurch.

cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the election of the purchasers in London, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaido, or Christchurch.

A Sinking Fund will be set apart yearly, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, to be increased by accumulated interest for the purpose of redesming the principal.

Copies of the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, may be seen at the effices of the increased of the fallowing agents, acting for the Provincial Government of Canterbury —Meserra, MILES and CO., Sydney; also, at the office of the Provincial Secretary at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Tenders must be sent in under seal, marked "Tenders for Canterbury Low," and addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Cauterbury, New Zealand.

Tenders will be reactived up to the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., or WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1863, when they will be opened by the Provincial Government.

any tender.

Persons tendering to appear personally at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Canterbury, or where debarred from personal attendance, to give estisfactory reference through the agents acting for the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Government will not necessarily accept Becretary's Office, Christchurch, April 13, 1863. THOMAS WM. MAUDE

THE SYDNEY MAIL PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE SYDMEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge duck caders for the quantity they may require of the flown Edition with the sounter deriv not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVERTING.

. STORKERPERS can be supplied of raise which allow me ample margin for profit, but must result the amount of each order IF ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday merming's small.

Publishing Office. Butter-dweet, Sydney.

DEODUCE STORES.—Messers. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wook sheepsking, fallow, hides, &c., for each by suction or privately, all their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wook sheepsking, tallow and hides consigned to them for each or adjustent.

Circular Quay, lat October.

DEGDUCE COMMISSION STORES.—NOWYON

hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

PROPUCE COMMISSION STORES....NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. PRITCHARD has removed his business from the Market Wharf to Nos. 17 and 19, King-street, between Kent and Smasox otreets.

On BALE at W. PRITCHARD'S New Produce A few toms of prime Esthurst pointons Norrie's, M'Osmalch's, and Kelly's colonial tobaccor Leacers and castes hery, best brands Maine, case, barley, bran, 20.

CHINERE Crackets.. The inregust and best sample in the market, at D. and S. M. LEVI'G, 257, Fist-st. STOMACHIC GREEN GINGER WINE, for family use. To be had of W. G. EENPREY.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1863. A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIPE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Money to lead on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on herms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.

Opening of the Frince of Walso Theatre by Lyster's

Opening of the Frince of Walso Theatre by Lyster's

A USTRALABIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbeurne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upweak of £56,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First-class risks are taken at rates of premium v from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. ARRINE DEPARTMENT. Folicies effected at lowest current rates, and losses payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at opt assurer.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydogy, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

Rachange Corner.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSUBANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION SIERLING.

Response of the Colonial Life Assurance Company beg to intimate that Local Board of Directors has been appointed at Sydney, with power to accept proposals without reference to Head Office; and that Mr. WILLIAM HAR has been appointed Agent and Secretary to the Board; the sub-agents in New South Wales corresponding with the Sydney agent on all matters of business.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMSON, Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.)
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Established 1846.
Governor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Eigin and Kincardine, Governor—General of India.
HEAD OFFICE—5, George-street, Edinburgh.
81, Lombard-street, Lendon.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH.
HENRY DAVIDSON, Req., merchant, Chairman.
GRORGE ROSS, Esq., advocate
ANBREW WOOD, Esq., M.D.
JAMES HAY, Esq., Leith
GEORGE PATTON, Esq., advocate
H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., P.C.S.
WILLIAM JAMES DUNCAN, Esq., Manager of the
National Bank of Scotland

WILLIAM JAMES DUNCAR, maq., manager of the National Bank of Scotland
WILLIAM S. WALKER, Eq., of Bowland
T. MENZIER, Eq., merchant, Leith
JAMES DUNCAN, Req., merchant, Leith
GEORGE MOIR, Eq., advocate, Sheriff of Stirling-

Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON,
GEORGE T. BROOKING, Eq. 1, St. Helen's-place,
E.C. Director of the London Joint Stock Bank
P. P. BLYTH, Esq., 53. Wimpole-street, Cavendishsquare, Director of the London and County Bank
J. FLRMING, Esq., of Mesers. Robinson and Fleming,
of Austinfriars, Director of the London and County
Bank
Colonel JAMES HOLLAND (late QuartermasterGeneral, Bombay), 44. Westbourne Park, W.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNRY.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Deputy Chairman Commercial
Banking Company of Sydney
JOHN DR VILLIERS LAMB, Esq., of Mesers. Lamb, Parbury, and Co. F. H. DANGAR, Esq., of Messra, Dangar, Gilchrist, and

Co. Medical Advisor—Dr. JAMES C. COX.

Agent and Scoretary to the Board—WILLIAM RAE, at
the Office of the United Fire and Marine Insurance
Company, 325, George-street, Sydney.
FOSITION OF THE COMPANY.

Company, 326, George-street, Sydnoy.

Company, 236, George-street, Sydnoy.

Annual Income of the Company, upwards of One hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

Subsisting assurances, Two millions nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Company have divided profits on two occasions (in 1864 and 1869) when large additions were made to policies. Next divisies takes place in 1864.

In addition to the agencies of the Company in Australia, Tammania, and New Zoaland, branch offices and agencies have been established in British North America, in the East and West Insties, as the Cape, in the Mauritus, and in all the British colonies, where proposals may be made, premiums received, and claims paid.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information regarding the Company may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WILLIAM RAB, agent (at United Insurance Company's Office), 325, George-street, Sydney.

The Books Close For the Preferent Year on 25th Max, 1963.

With Reference to the Application of Propius, and to secure the Advantage of This Year's Research Proporation Proposals.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

1863.

Dr.

April 9.—To cash received for tickets......£177 9 0 May 14 .- To balance in treasurer's hands £1 10 3

£177 9 0 JAMES LANG, treasurer.
JOHN BINDON, secretary.
ount correct—S. POTTER, W. C.

We find the above a CENTRAL CUMBERLAND BLECTION.—
COMMITTERS formed, with the personal consent of the electors named, to secure the election of Mr. ALLAN MACPHERSON.
LIVERPOOL COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. Finnegan
A. Munro
W. Finch
John Brone
Thomas Pearce
Sydney Davis
James Bowles
Stephen Peters
George Johnston
Wn. M. Williams,
J. W. Eogle
B. Nelson.

with power to add to their number.
SMITHFIELD COMMITTEE.
Mr. J. J. Watte SMITHF Joseph Kenyon, J.P. Mr. Cook Collings M'Kenzie Price W. King Elliot Thuvie D. Rose Murry Murry Ashdown Herford R. Shapson Montgomery

Dumeit
Pike
With power to add to their number.
CABRAMATTA COMMITTEE.
Mr. H. N. Rewley
A. Solemon
S. Peters
G. Minchin
John Bryani
George Holls
Georg

A MERICAN Cooking-Stoves, just received, and extra fittings, all since: F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George et. TO INVALIDS.—Just received, Guinness' XXX Dublin Porter. H. MACHER and GO., M2, Pitt-st

OPERA GLASSES.

Opening of the Frince of Wales Thesire by Lyster's Opera Company. A large and varied assortizant of powerful glasses, from 15e, upwards, at the Fancy Repository, 366, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

OFRE AS ON.
Fancy Back COMBS—a large assortment of gilt, steel, jet back combs of the richest and most fashionable designs; the newest style for evening dresses, at the Fancy Repository, 366, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street. OPERA and FIELD GLASSES—a very superior and large assortment just unpacked, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

NEW and most BLEGANT JEWELLERY per Mail, consisting of Ladies' first-class Gold Watches, Dismond Brocches, Bracelsts, Necklats, and Rings, Gold Pins, Stude and Sleeve Links, Silver and Gold Vinalgrettes, Ladies Companions with silver fittings, &c., &c., &c., just un-packed, at A. BLAU, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

packed, at A. BLAU, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

M. R. H. BERTBAND, Surgeon-Dential, continues to many principle, and principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite polates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining testh, and readers mastication period. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Testh preserved without pain. Mr. BEETRAND. 27, Hunter-street.

TERTH, TERTH, TERTH, TERTH, With all modern improvements. Mastication and articular consumpted.

for guaranteed.

A single tooth, from 10a. 0d.
Decayed teeth stopped 6e. 0d.
Teeth extracted 2a. 6d.

Note the address 330, George-street, near Huntstreet, over Mr. Jones. is weller's.

street, over Mr. Jones, ieweller's.

OLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in determination of bleed to the head, and save the lives of thousands who sufter from dyspepsis, liver complaints, and bile. They never fail, but act most effectually. Sold by Massra. SARFY and MUFGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

BIRD SEED.—Three tone first class, just landed ex Rifeman. in prime condition.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA POOD, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tita, at English prices. A liberal allowance to the trade. On SALE at WATSON'S Drug Storus, Brickfield-hill.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA, at English prices, at WATSON'S Drug Stores, Brickfield-hill.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GOVERNMENT does not become hard, dry, and mouldy, even if kept for years, but renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a bright, beautiful, permanent black. Sold in small packets, and in bottles, 6d., 1a., and 1a. 6d. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Lendon. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messre. E., and W. PAUL, merchants, 59, York-street, Sydney.

AGNRTIC HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS.—Just received a fresh supply of Herring's patent magnetic hair brushes and combs. M'MAHON'S Wholesale and Retail Brush, Perfumery, and Pancy Warchouse, 410, George-street, two doors north of King-street, N.B.—Country orders faithfully attended to.

LLUMINATING LANTERNS, various colours and patterns, made to order, or to any design. Patterns to be seen at the abop of E. BASTWAY and SON, 425, George-street. Please to order early, to prevent disappointment. CHBMICAL and SCIENTIFIC APPABATUS, TO BE SOLD, chesp. Z J. C., 446, Bourke-street,

Surry Hills.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, &c.—If you want a good truss, go to the maker, WILLIAM JENMINGS, truss and bandage manufacturer, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

N.B.—Mrs. JENNINGS stiends to the Ladies' Depart-• Old trusees re-covered and made equal to new.

** Old trusses re-covered and made equal to new.

**PROCLAIMED.—Triumphant Victory of Free Triac over Monopoly!—M'CARROLL again Triumphant!—In consequence of the lower class of monopolists constantly anneying our customers, we very politely sent forth an epistic at the commencement of this week, which most certainly had the desired effect, for not ence this week has any complaint been made at our establishment of any person having been molested in any way, nor interrupted while proceeding to our place of business at Weollcomoolos—cone the stroughold of protection, but now the great free-trader has speared there is but the repost of the poor monopolist at the present time in existence. To those whose consumption is large, we beg to sak who is the man to free you from the unjust practices of the old system and introduced an entire change of business principles throughout the City of Sydang? Ladies and gentlemen, fall not to attend our central or our branch establishments. THIS (Friday) BVENING, May 22nd, SATURDAY, May 23rd, and see the finest show of the season at the old original prices.

God SAVR TRE QUEEN!

LIST OF PRICES :-

Life T OF PRICES:

Lind of Proceedings of the Whole or half sheep,

By the whole or half sheep,

By the whole or half sheep,

By the whole or half sheep,

Cornan sunanges, 4d

Loin of mutton, 4d

Loin of mutton, 4d

Loin of mutton, 4d

Loin of mutton, 4d

Buef annanges, 2d

Black pudding, 3d

Black pudding, 3d

Corned beef, 2d

Corned beef, 2d

Fore-quarters of beef, 2d

Fore-quarters of beef, 1d

Fore-quarters of beef, 1d

Reddern; Woolloomooloo; and Kest-street North.

By ABONE, FEEZ, and CO, have 50 RALE

Rediers: Woolloomooloo; and kent-street North.

RABONS, FEEZ, and CO. have for SALE,
Galvanized corrugated iron, best brands
Morewood's tiles, 26 and 23 G; Chiness oil
Plain galvanized iron, gospel cek, 26 and 28 G.
Sheet stace, 8, 0, 16; timplases, 10; IX, IX X
Steel, cast, shear, and bilater
Sheet load, 4, 6, and 6 lbs; quickstiver
Wire nails, as Germany, 1 to 6 inch; sheet iron
Brase foundry—Harcourt's, a general ascortment
Kerosene oil, Ceusens', abloon, &c.
White and coloured paints, 14 lbs. to 1 cwt., hege
Patent dryers; welded tubing, \$ to 2 inch
Hoop iron, \$ to 2 inch; lead piping
Manils correage, \$ to 4 inch
Winteld's patent bedietosis; tinned hollowere
Ekingston' superior plated ware

wannia coronge, g to a most
Winfeld's patents bedreads; tinned hollowere
Elkington' superior platedware
J and H. Sorby's absophears; window glass
Linased off; portable forgos; horseshoes
Avery's weighing machines, 5 to 10 cwt.
Cart arms; carren boxes; chains
American tools of every description
Iroumongevy, a general assortiment;
Blasting pewder, Sharp's and Kamo's, and
Common and tope finas, at lowest raises.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED— Coffee—native Ceylon and Java Chicory—Barry's, in and out of bond Coffee—native Ceylon and Java
Chicory—Barry's, in and out of bond
Sperm candles—Frice's, Hale's, Field's, and New
Liverpool salt, coarse and fine
Eleme raisins, new fruit, in boxes
Mustard, 4-lbs.
Sauces, 4-pints, assorted
Imperial plums, 1 and 2 fb. bottles
Ginger, bleached Jamaica
Frining paper, double demy
Keni hops, various growths
Corks—wines, beer, and ginger beer
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
3-bunds sacks, 2-5-8
Navy canves, Nos. 1 to 3
Europe cordage, assorted
Cigars, No. 2 Havanaha and cheroots
Jacques' patent axtract of tobacce, for sheepwash
Bluestons, in 1 cwt. casks
Fowdered assentic, in 1 cwt. iron drums
Flour of sulphur and sods crystals
Optum—Turkoy and Fatos
Sods weise bottles, in amail and large packages
Paints and colours, in quarter-keps
Gulveniaed wire notting
Hoop iron, assorted
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 and 5

Faints and colours, in quarter lags
Gelvanised wire noting
Hoop from, asserted
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 and 5
Cotton gins
Flansfortes
Involces boots and shoes
Ditto artificial flowers and woollen goods
Fatent dough-making machines
Haw's encentric paving tiles
Imperial Cognes Co.'s brandy, pale and

Imperial Cognac Co.'s brandy, pais and cars, as quarters
Imperial Cognac Co.'s brandy, pale, in cases
Mixing brasdies, dark, in hoguseds
Port wines, medium and low qualifies
Sherry wines, disto, ditto
Alleopy's also, and Barclay's porter, bottled by Friend
Adelaide wheat
Adelaide Seur—Beeby's, Hart's, Magarey's, Dume's, and
other brands.

BELLBY and SCOTT.

BRILBY and SCOTT. BILLIARD TABLE, full cles, with extres, all in original packages, from Thurston and Co.'s, on BALE, by their agent, T. PALMER, 620, George-circuit

SALE, by their agent, T. PALMER, CEO, George-rees Routh.

TVO PARTIES FURNISHING.—In consequence of extensive alterations to be made by Memor. JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO., upon their prespice in King-street, they beg to inform friends and customers, both in town and covariny, that their present choice amortismes of drawing, dining, and befreen furniture, together with a large quantity of from bedieveds, carpets, bearthrug, door mats, cole masting, upholistery, trimmings, chimney giasses, winged wardrobse with place giasses, winged wardrobse with place giasses, and and alternative, just landed, said which will be sold at reduced perion. The shows offers an excellent epipertunity to parties shows to furnish, and as the their must be cleared out by the list July next, JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO. would advice an early call. Amstralian Furniture Warshouse, 100, King-stown, 100,

ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, 96, King-street, RICH FRENCH SILKS,

Yard wide, 1s. 11id. rich and fashionable SILKS, at extraordi-TO be SOLD,
THIS DAY,
Variety of rich fashionable

MANTLES, TO be SOLD,
THIS DAY,
Also,
DRESS MATERIALS, FRENCH TWILLS,
WINCEYS, SKIETINGS,

At extraordinary prices.

Special notice is particularly drawn to these lots, as they are all new and fashtonable goods, to be sold as marked.

Batraordinary Prices.
TO be SOLD,
THIS DAY, BLANKETS FLANNELS
SHEETINGS CALI'20S
GLOVES GRIBBONS
CULLTS CRINOLINES
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,

At extraordinary perces.

From the Insolvent Stock of
W. SHEPHERD.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
At At Ladies' Establishment, 86, King-stre

GOLD CORDS, Gold Braids.—JOHN C. YEO and

BALL DRESSES, from Se 6d each. JOHN C. YEO and CO., 276, Pitt-street. SHAWLS, in all the newest styles, exceedingly cheap.
JOHN C. YEO and CO., 275, Pitt-street.

CHEAP MANTLES and PALETOTS, in immense variety. JOHN C. YEO and CO., 276, Pitt-street. THE LEVRE.—Gentlemen's dress gloves, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per pair. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-st. THE LEVER.—Gentlemen's dress ties, in all widths, plain and figured ends. LEW18, 10, Hunter-st. THE LEVER.—Gentlemen's dress shirts and handker-chicle. LEW18 53 10, Hunter-street.

THE LEVEE.—Gentlemen's dress boots (French).

LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

BARGAINS in the EEST GLOVES.—

Josephine, slightly spotted, 1s 6d, regular price 3s 6d

Jouvin's, ditto ditto, 2s 6d, ditto 4s 6d.

Vetoria gloves, ditto ditto, 8s 6d, ditto 4s 6d.

LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

IF You want a good MATTRESS, go to Austr Bedding Manufactory, 7. Bridge street Suday Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a cheap MATTRESS, go to the Australian
Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney. IF You want a good PALLIASES, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydnoy.

IF You want your MATTRESS re-made go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, Bridge-street Sydney.

SOFAB and CHAIRS re-stuffed, at the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydnoy.

ST

G BORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have ON SALE:— Californian flour, in 50 lb. bags, Golden Gate and BORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have ON in Californian flour, in 50 lb. bags, Golden other brands
Adelaide flour, in 100 lb. bags
Kent hope and Belgian hope, 1861
Brandy, he cases
Lowndes' eld tom
Ind Coope's ale, in bulk and bottle
Moriec, Cox, and Co.'s pale ale, in bulk
Moriec, Cox, and Co.'s double stout, in bottle
Holloware
Galvaniand town

Fireworks, in small it Toys, in cases Olimen's stores Spring and tool steel Liverpool salt Port wine, in cases Seds salt Sedswater bottles Sedswater Lemosade Toule waters Crockeyware Portland commit Red lead Crucibles, various size

Crucibles, various sizes.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-at OEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street, Sydney.

(ALIFORNIA FLOUR in 50 lb. bags, just landing ex Gertrade, from San Francisco.

The celebrated Golden Gate brand, unequalled in quality by anything ever produced, can be obtained in any quantity at the office of the undersigned.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.—The undersigned have on hand, a few time of FIREWORKS, each containing a complete assortment of all descriptions suitable for families and private displays. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IBONS.

—This saw invention is repidly conting into general
use. No housekeeper should be without one. You can
do all your ironing with one from without changing or
leaving the table. Prices, 9s. and 10s. STANFORD and
CO., 208, Pitt-street.

A SHDOWN and CO.'S CLEARING-OUT SALE.—
Possession of the premises having to be given to the contractor on let June next, the Public are invited to take advantage of the opportunity now presented of purchasing during the PRESENT MONTH of MAY goods of superior quality, which are being sold at and under cost prices to save the expense of their removal. ASHDOWN and CO., wholesale and retail ironmongers, George and King streets, Sydnay.

King streets, Sydnay.

TINAL NOTICE.—ASHDOWN and CO., having accepted a tender for the taking down their present premises and the exection on their site of new and specious religious, have arranged to give possession to the contractor in all May. They have, therefore, received, with the view of avoiding the removal of goods, to DISPOSE of their STOCK; an opportunity is thus offered to the trade, country storelesspers, and the public generally, of purchasing goods at unprecedentedly low prices. After which, and during the erockion of their new building, they will conduct their business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. Inglie, and adolping their stores in King-street.

George and King streets, Sydney, April 17.

A SHDOWN and CO., resuspensory to the pulling-down.

George and King streets, Sydney, April 17.

A SHDOWN and CO., preparatory to the pulling-down-the control of their precent building and exection of a new case, and to avoid the removal of goods, are solling at greatly reduced prices—
Learnington and Australian kitchen ranges
American ditto
Grates, all sines and patterns
Chandeliers, hall, herosone, and other lamps
Fenders, fire-guards, and fire-from
Filters, knife-cleaners
Beths, a large senortment
Ceal vasce, new patterns
Celvanied iron and American tube and buckets
Mangles, emeages mechines
Bernshware, emanaled holloware
Saddies, ladder and genier; bridles, single and double
Oricket manaterial, are standwe ascortment
Sporting material, every description.
Furnishing genies, all kinds
Thavers, lating genies, all kinds
Thavers, singling machines, scales, steelyards, &c.,
Reinmond one Obsandier's chaff-cutters
Ourithess, dowble and single rifle, and senooth bore
Tranter's, Adams', and Colf's revolvers
Whitworth and Kerr's rifles
Deuble and single grees
Enfald, Whitworth, and Kerr's ammunition
Bley's ammunition, all kinds
Builders' material, all kinds

Sydney, 20th April. SEED and FRED OATS—a prime sample for SALS.
BROWN and SON, Market Wharf. TRON WATER TANKS, or Persia, containing 600 gallons each, on SALE. Apply to WILLIS, MERSY, and CO., 100, Now Pitt-Street.

SEA BATHING.—Durling Point.—SITES from 20 to 200 feet water fromtone for SALE. PORRES.

TOR SALB, HALF INTEREST in the Donosster Line of Clyde Coaches, with stock entirely new and in glood working order; terms most liberal. Apply to RDYE MANNING, Phonix Wharf; or HENEY MANNING, Nelligen.

C B .-

play, at

MANNING, Nelligen.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the
LEASE of 9 years, together with Goodwill, Furniture, Stock, &c., of the MARKET WHARF INN, in
this city. This property stands in the best position in the
city, doing a first-rate business, and will be sahanced in
value canalderably when the whole of the Sydney steamers
are placed at the toot of the Market-street, within 100
yards of the House. This alteration is contemplated
almost immediately, therefore the investment will be a good
one, and worth the attention of purchaseers. Apply to
R. NEWMAN and CO.

Newcastle, 22nd April, 1863.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Blacksmiths, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.—For SALE, at reduced prices, 500 tons of B B H Lion and Crown Iron ALE BLOCKS and BOXER, from 2; to 3; inch. Parties requiring 5 or 10 tons will be supplied at very low prices for cash. THOMAS COLLINS, iron yard, 83, Parramattastreet.

KEROSENE OIL, Shawmut and other brands; Liverpool coarse and rock salt; Stockholm tar. W. WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

W. WRIGHT, FACHE WHATE.

W. WRIGHT, FACHE WHATE.

Hams in Sydney. J. G. HANKS, London Tea

Warchouse, 520, George-street. Don't mistake the address.

EED OATS. SEED OATS. SEED OATS.—400

I tushels prime Colonial Seed Oats for SALE, at T.

HOPKINS: Corn and Produce Stores, 677, George-street

South, near the Haymarket.

South, near the Haymarket.

TO COASIERS,—For SALE, Government Ropa, good quality, and cheep. FREDERICK KORFF.

FOR SALE, to private families, a few cases of Ripstone Pippin Apples, just arrived, cheep.

FREDERICK KORFF.

FREDERICK KORFF.

MANILA SUGAR MATS for SALE. FREDERICK
KORFF.

FOR SALE, Photographic Albums; a nice assortment,
from 1s. 9d. to 45s. each. FREDERICK KORFF,

60, New Pitt-street.

ANTED to SELL, superior Sheffield plated soup tureen, two plated hot water dishes, and four plated side dishes; £10 the lot. A. HOULGATE, 254, Pist-st. WHITE TABLE RICE, in 106 lb. bags. HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.
POBTY Hegabeas Navy-proof B. P. RUM. HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle sts. MAURITIUS SUGARS, crystal, counter, ration HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Arglye sta

THERE HIS AND DATES. HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

THERE BUSHEL BAGS (second-hand) bought at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-st. West.

I. L. U.M. IN A. T. I.O.N.: I.L. U.M. IN A. T. I.O.N.:

Kerosene oil for SALE. K. ELLE and CO.

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY, now landing ex Julie Heyns, for SALE, it lots to suit purchasers.

BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

BROWN and BON, marker when the finest quality, which will beer comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world,

Museatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Busrundy.

The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wince worthy of patrennes.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

PACLAY'S PORTER, and Dawson's Ale, pints and ALLAN, STREET, and NOBTON.

HART'S ADELATOR FLOUR, for SALE—
Saker's extra super
Silk-dressed bousehold
Silk-dressed seconds.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street,
agent for Mesers. John Hart and Co.

SEBD WHEAT.—Adelaide prins, for SALE. H. H. BEBAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

THREE-BUSHEL SACKS, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TOCKHOLM TAR, Candle Coston, Navy Canvas, Munit's metal, red lead, oils, &c., for SALE. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MAURITUS SUGARS, ex See Breeza: —
50 tons yellow crystals
100 tons food rations.
60 tons good rations.
For SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street. DONNIOT'S BRANDY, hogsheads, quarters, and cases, for SALE. H. H. BRAUHAMP, 14, Barreck-street, agent for Messieurs Bonniot et Cle.'s cognac.

Cognac.

CORNISH and BRUCE have on SALE,—
Locomotives and stationary engines
Permanent and temporary waggons
Raile, Sôlb. to 46th, Half's blasting powder
Crab winches, single and double
Derrick crance, various; coil chais, various
Quarry tools, blacksmiths' tools
Stone-breaking machines
File-drivers, morter mills
Angle tree. So

150, La Trobe-street West, Meibourne.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS.—
Galvasired Irom, Moreweed's and other brands,
Miner's safes
Blasting powder, patent safety and tape fuse
White lead, zinc; bleck, red, and green paints
American chairs, buggies, shovels, rakes, and notions
Keroesse oil, paperhangings, bath bricks
Cordage, Burope and Manila; wax vestas
Wotherspeen's confectionery, Glenfield sharch
Scotch whisky, bottled ale and portee
Printing, writing, brown, and coloured papers
Cards, envelopes, inks, and general stationery
Invoice of sewed muslins, treuserings, alops, &c.
CAIED, PATERSON, and CO.

CIED, PATERSON, and CO.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TEAM - ENGINES, &c., for SALE.—
2 five horse power, portable, with fine bollers
1 eight-horse ditto, ditto, ditto
Five and eight-horse ditto, tubular bollers
Ten and fifteen horse-power, stationary, with fine bollers
Boiler plate, tube plate, cast and shear steel
V. I. E. belting, hammers, files, rice nails.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Clayton and Shuttle-worth's medels. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

PERM OIL.—Now landing, and en SALE, in lots
S to suit purchasers, a few tuns of the above. MITCHELL and Co., Circular Quay.

M UNTZ'S Patent Metal and Nalls, all since, at Cuthbert's Ship Yard, Miller's Point.

THOMAS DAWSON has received
tions from Mesers. Gilchrist Watt. PLASTER of PARIS.—A shipment of fresh American, just landed. W. W. BUCKLAND. BAKERS' OVEN TILES.—A shipment of the proper P tile just landed. W. W. BUCKLAND.

CEDAR.—35,000 prime Richmond River Codar ex Commerce. W. WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

SHINGLES.—50,000 Forest Oak Shingles, for SALE, LOTZE and LARMACH, Lower George-street.

50,000 FEET Richmond River CEDAR, now landing. T. H. GREEN, Wharf, 600,000 FRET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Coder,

having present socious mirao-th the SE of trade, f pur-which, sy will cupied set.

4 400 LLIS,

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and OO., Bathurst-st 400,000 FRET Baltic, American, and Scottle Flooring, Oragon, and clear pine. W. E. ROLFR, Circular Quay.

500,000 PERT Colonial Hardwood, Coder ROLFR Charles of Singles, palings, battens, &c. W. H.

ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 z 3, out to order 100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 z 3, out to order 50,000 feet Dregos spars and planks, long lengths 50,000 feet prime codes; 12,000 does of the control of the contro

matts street.

N.B.—Mears, G. and S., having made arrangement for a regular rupply of Colonial Hardwood Log, of first quality, are prepared to cut orders on short notice. Groeved and borgued hardwood floring, any thickness, made in first-rate tyle, to order.

a, to crose.

MRE BRICKS ex Cresser Godefiroy.—30,009 for
SALE, at Campbell's Wharf.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO, 6, Wynyard-street.

RABONE, FEBZ, and UO, 5, Wynyard-sures.

OUSE near Sydney, for SALE, or exchange for a
Farm. It is new and built of stone, eight rooms,
all, pentry, kitchen, large verandahe, ceilars, garden, and
addock. Terms easy. G. DE MILHAU, Hunter's Hill.

O BE DISPOSED OF, one of the leading HOTEL'S.
In a most central part of Sydney. Furniture, do.,
to takes at a fair valuation. For terms, apply to J. G.

VALLER and CO., wine meschants, Wynyard-square.

OR FALE, a town COB, vary quiet, at ARMSTRONG'S, Pitt-street, opposite Tettsmall's.

POE SALE, at Jaques' Wharf, Sussex-street, a first-rate young Cart HORSE, perfectly quiet; a trial gives. WANTED, to SELL quiet PONY for ledy; ourt and harness. £5. G1BSON, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BUYER for Phaeton and Harness; price, £8. GIBSON, next Burt's, Castlereagh-st. WANTED, BUYERS for Saddlery and Harness, now and second-hand. GIBSON, Castlereagh-street. WARTED, to SELL good Dogoart and Silver-plated Harness, 530. GIBSON, Castlercagh-street. FOR SALE, Weight-carrying HACK, and any trial in harness. NORFOLK'S Stables, 450, Pitt-st. South.

For one or two horses. Apply at THE STABLES, Bigh-street.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—MILLER, BROTHERS, Cossibuliders, Melbourns, have on SALE the largest and best-selected stock of hubs, hiokery spokes, rims, &c., enamelled and dash leathers, silver hubbands, and every article connected with the trade; these goods being personally selected by one of the firm, and bought for cash. On receipt of enders the trade may depend upon receiving first-class goods, at lowest prices. Send for catalogue.

DUGGIES.—The undersigned, being practical branches of the trade, are propared to supply those whe may favour them with orders for their own improved buggies, or American manufacture, by best makers, built according to our own designs, to suit the requirements of the colonies, chasper than any house in the trade; designs and prices on application at our factory. MILLER, BROTHERS, 121, and 123, Russell-street, Melbourne.

oation at our factory. MILLER, BRUTHERS, 124, and 123, Russell-street, Melbourne.

RAMS.—For SALE, a lot of very superior French Merizo Rams; for pedigree and other particulars apply to T. E. GREEN, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

PURE ALPACAS.— Importation into Australia of pure Alpacas, consigned to J. H. Clough and Co., Woolbrokers, Melbourne.

J. H. CLOUGH and CO. have the honour to inform the public that they have been instructed by Mr. Duffield to annuaco that the ship Julis Farmer, having on board 650 PURE ALPACAS, may now be expected to arrive in Hobson's Bay any day after this date.

This new and invaluable stock has been selected with great care, and consists of 450 females and 100 males, about 20 per cent. of which are pure whites.

In reference to the mode of their disposal, particulars will be duly published on the arrival of the ship.

SALES BY AUCTION.

R CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. Dennis to sell by suction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, 2 o'clock,
29 head of strong useful horses, in excellent condition,
both broken in and unbroken.

Carrier's Team.

DURT and CO., at their Bagaar, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A carrier's team of 5 heavy cart horses, just arrived from Berrims; they will be sold subject to trial.

Gentleman's Hackney or Buggy Horse.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Barsar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, "Telegram," a bay gelding, 5 years old, nearly thorough bred, has been used in double and single harnose, and is a perfect hackney.

Weight-carrying Ceb.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 A bay cob, up to weight, and a first-class horse in single harmoss.

Horse Sale, THIS DAY.

Borse Sale, THIS DAY,

URT and CO. will sell by auction, at their

Bassar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Carriere' team, of 5 stanch eart horses
3 harness and saddle horses, from Liverpool
Thoroughheed hackney, "Telegram"
Bay horse, "Bmu, "inst-class hackney
Bay ook, weight-carrier, good in harness
Black mare, been need to town work in a gig
Brown mare, good hackney
Brown horse, rides and goes in single harness
Child's pony, very quiet; alse
25 other horses
Double break, would make a passenger conveyance
Second-hand set of four-horse harness
Spring-out is, drays, trucks, and harness.

THIS DAY.

Gentleman's Hockney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by o'cleck.

o'cisck,
"Emu," bay gelding, got by Wanderer, his dam by
Romulus; he is a perfect hackney, and a very gentlemanly nag.

THIS DAY'S SALE.

SYDNEY LAMBERT (late salesman to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by anction. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Newmarket Horse Bansar, Pitt-street, I grey horse, a perfect buggy horse, any trial 1 bay cob, up to weight, 5 years old 1 brown cob, fit for a peak or journey horse 1 spider and buggy harness, and second-hand dogoart General sale of stock horses 1 first-class backney, well recommended, and several commend horses.

Sale of Horses and Carts. &c.

Sale of Horses and Carts, &c.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pittstreet, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of good horses, subject to trials; also,
spring-carts, drays, dogcarts, buggies, &c., &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

tions from Mesers. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, as above, 200 very prime fat oxen, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms, cash. Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

R. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Charles Single to sell, at Mr. William Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 25th May, at 12 o'clock, 1100 prime fat wedders, in lots to suit purchasers. This lot will average 52 lbs.

R. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from C. Sidey, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Pullsgar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 25th May, at 11 c'olca had of prime fat cattle, in lots to sutt purchasers. These are the well-known WR conjoined brand.

By order of the Mortgagees. The fine Barque SUCCESS, 289 tons register.

ESSRS. BCYCE and EWBANK have received positive instructions from the mortgages. Messrs. J. and A. Brown, of Newcasile, to sell by public motion, at the Market Wharf Inn, THIS DAY, the 22nd day of May instant, at 10 c'clock.

The flas barque SUCCESS, with all her masts, sails, rigging, suchors, chain, bosts, dec., as she now lies at the Port of Newcasile.

This vessel was newly coppered in Melbourne last month, and had a thorough overhead at the same time. She is so thoroughly well-known as a constant trader on this coast, that further comment is unnecessary.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estates of James Bnowdon, Lound and I

In the Insolvent Estates of James Snowdon, Lound and Seary, J. B. Morris, and others.

By Order of Ma Sempill, Official Assignee. MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-structed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,

reets,
Peveral gold and eliver watches, gold chains, alberts
chronometer, No. 58, by M'Cabe; opera glass, &c.
Terms, cash. Ship Chromometer, by M. Cabe. In the Insolvent Ratate of Captain J. B. Morrie.

M. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Sempill, Official Assignce, to sell by anotice, THIS DAY, at 11 office, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, A first-class ship chronometer, by McCabe, Torma, cash.

THIS DAY, 22nd May, ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by suction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 30 cases and bales of new and seasonable goods, com-

cases and bales of new and seasonable of American pilot coats Ditto esclaitin sacs Ditto esclaitin sacs Ditto mohair ditto Ditto drab driving ditto Ditto drab driving ditto Ditto beard ditto Ditto self mole ditto Ditto self mole ditto Ditto fancy doe ditto Ditto fancy doe ditto Ditto fancy doe ditto Ditto fancy doe and black cloth vests Ditto Ditto brown and grey cotton and worstee Miners' kerney drawers Felt and canadian hats Boys' caps, &c.
Paxton, ploondilly, and persigny collars Beaufort and fancy ties Gents' fine white shirts, W. and B. Ditto fancy regata ditto ditto Ditto swiss front ditto ditto Ditto swiss front ditto ditto Ditto merino ditto ditto Ditto scotch twill shirts Boys' and youths' ditto ditto Mera's lambewool vests and pants
Ditto fancy dosskin ditto.

Terma at sale.

Continuation Sale.

THISDAY, 22nd May.

First-class Drapery. Clothing, Coburgs, French Merinos, Steel Skirts, Crinoline Steel, &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely.

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 superior witney blanksts
9-4, 10-4 soriel ditto ditto
9-4, 10-4 soriel ditto ditto
9-4 woollen knitted rugs
9-8 new pattern prints
Fine dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belis
Rich black and coloured motres
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
20 inch coloured glaces
Chemille and braid notes
Soarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditte parachutes
Ditto ditte parachutes
Ditto ditte parachutes
Princed French reps
Wincowy, in piece and skirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marsals jackets
Brewn and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merines ditto
7-4 paramatts doths
6-4, 7-4 coloured colourgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gaunties
Ladies' white sand grey coutille stays
Ladies' plash ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's kaickerbockers
Ditto consumers embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto sealshin ditto.

The Auctioneere would invite the special attention of the trade and speculators to this sale. It comprises a large and

The Auctioneers would invite the special attention of the trade and speculators to this sale. It comprises a large and varied associatest of goods from various houses, and the instructions are to close every line.

Torms, liberal, at sale.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, May 25th. Two Hundred and seventy Packages.

R OSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely, 270 peckages of the above celebrated matufacturers' goods.

Detailed particular in favore in favore in the control of the c

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 22nd May. Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hidee, Leather, &c.

ESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by suction, at their Produce Stores, Circular 75 baies wool 2000 sheepskins 10 casks tallow 2010 hidse Leather, kip, sole, and harness, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant.

Cottage Pianoforte, London maker Square ditto, walmut wood, Collard and Collard Telescope Dring Table rquare pedestal; Breakfast Table, Spanish mahogany, by Wyle and Lookhart; Chiffon-iere, Marble-top Tables, elegant Marble Vase, Piar Chem. iere, Marbie-top Tables, elegant Marbie Vase, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Bookcase and Escritoire, Office Table, Hair and Cane-seated Chairs, Iron and Wooden Bedstead and Bedding, Child's Cet, large Cheval Glasse, Marbie-top and other Weshatands, Tolles Glasses, Dressing Tables, Russell's Cooking Stove, American cooking apparatus, &c., &c.

M R. ROBERT HILLS has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Roems, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, THIS DAY, 128d instant, at 11 o'dock,
The elegant and substantial household furniture of a lady removing from Petersham.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

Preliminary Notice. CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by suction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, one of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hate

Pull particulars in a future issue. THURSDAY, 28th May. On the premises of Mr. W. J. Tickle, 522, Brickfield-hill Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Mr. W. J. Tickle, of No. 522, Brickfield-hill, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, The stock-in-trade, fixtures, &c. of his Brickfield-hill establishment.

Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Prince Albert Bestaurant iousehold Furniture, Engravings, Cooking Stove, &c. A LEXANDER MOORE and CO, have re-A CEMANDER MOURE and U.C. have re-ceived instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, 280. Pitt-street, opposite the Boyal Victoria Theatre, on SATURDAY next, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock, The whole of the household furniture and effects, com-

Hair-seated wofas, souches, and chairs
Loo, dining, and other tables
Chimney glasses and engravings
Cutlery, plated wars
Kitchen utsassis, crockery, &c. Also,
Enascil's stove, and sundrise.
Terms, cash,

Just landed ex Ironaides and Pervia.

PRIDAY, 22, at 11 o'ckok.

MESSRS, CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Roems, Piti-street, on the above day, Feveral consignments of seasonable drapery, Manchester and fancy goods, alops, &c. Consisting of French meri nos Coburgs
Winceys Winter clothing, in great variety
Fancy drapery, suitable for the season Fancy does
Sheph erd's plaids
Cricketing financles
6-4 rich fancy reps
Children's commitses
Ladies' jacketa, for indoor wear
Children's count frooks
Ditto ditto pelisacs
French merico ditto
Crimean shirts
Scottch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto
Blue serge ditto
Blue serge ditto
Blue serge ditto
Slack and coloured velvets
Felt hats
Pilot recfers
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 white blankets
Cotton half-hose
Gambroons
Black Broads
Ditto Doos

Black Broads
Ditto Does
Fancy ditto
Ditto Tweeds
Colonial ditto
Shepherd's Plaids.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale. FRIDAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by suction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 22ud, 6 cases woollens, as above.

Terms at sale.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To Millwrights, Shipwrights, Cabinetmakers, Carpenters and others.

R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock, Circular saws, iron braces, bill-hooks, adxes, chiesies, augers, spanners, accerdirivers, steel bits, ofistones, locks, vyoes, beach screws, pincers, staircase level, bow saws, saw sets, aheary, punches, saw spindles, shipwrights' mallets, punches, picks, caulking frons; moulding, trying, jack, smoothing, and other planes; steel blades, flos, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

At the Old Bank of Australesis.

2 hogsheads Cut and Pressed Decanters.

For Unreserved Sale. R. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street,

On SATURDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

10 cases Dressing Glascos, assorted sizes
12 handsome Pier Glascos, in carved gilt frame
1 ton Cotton Picck.

Ex Beautiful Star, and Monsta.

R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 23rd, at 11 of clock.

On SATURDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia. Just arrived per mail steamer, I Case Garden Seeds.

R. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

1 case garden seeds, consisting of an assortment of cabbage, chion, pes, beans, lottuce, turnip, parentle, carrots, &c.

On SATURDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Valuable Books
Household Furniture
Erilliant-toned Pianoforte, cost 60 guineas.
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, in Rosewood, consisting of chairs, 2 casy chairs, 1 lounge, covered in magon alla damask
Oval Loo Table, to match
Whatnot, Canterbury, Chees Table
Mahogany Dinning Table, with spare leaves
Mahogany Dumb Waiter
Handsome Wardrobe, Cheet Drawers
Washstand and Furniture, Carpets
Pier Glasses, Ornamente, Vasce
Iron and Brass Bedsteeds
Mattrosces, Fallissees, Blankots
Dinner Service, Glassware
Cooking Utensite, and Sundries.

M R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATUEDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

Colock,

The above; also the following works:

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Watts' World to Come, Fartingdon's Ship Builder, Phillip's Minaralogy, Construction of Uranes, Life Versus Death, Carpenter's Companion, Sociatian's Monitor, Walance's Riegineer's Guide, Colonies of Australia, &co.

Terms, oash,

On SATURDAY Man 22-4, 18-2 Colonies

Important to Owners of large Estates.

Just landed ex Monota.

400 Spanish Chesnut Trees (all healthy),
Of the large fruited variety.

M R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from the importer to sell by

As an object of ornament and value, no tree equals the Spanish chesnut tree, its majestic stateliness of form, its foliage (exquisitely shaped and of beautiful, brillianov and verdure). Its enormous yield of valuable keeping fruit, enable it to confer a value on landed estates not otherwise to be attained, and which campt be over estimated. In France cheenut plantations return four times the income of any other description of crop.

At Spencer Cottage, Piper-street, Paddington. Superior Household Furniture and Bifoots. Also, a First-rate Milch Cow and a Useful Pony.

M R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from John Beck, Req., to sell by suction, at his residence, on an early day.

The whole of his superior household furniture and effects. Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock. On FishDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important Sale of Household Furniture and Efficia, the property of a lady leaving for Seuth Australia, comprising—
Fishofortes, in walnut wood Music Stool, ditto
Handsone Suite Furniture, in weinut wood Dining-room Chaira, hair-seated
Large size Sofa, ditto
Tübular and Solid Iron Bedeteads
Hair Martresses and Bedding
Enciceed Sideboard, nearly new
Shower Bath, Hall Lamp
Walnut Loo Table
Very Choice Engravings
Fire Glass, Iniaid Consolo Table
Dinner and Tea Services
China Glassware, &c., &c.,

M. R. R. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Booms, opposite the Boyal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

The above superior household furniture and effects.

Further particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Extensive and Important Auction Sale of Choice Teas Sugars, Groceries, Fruits, &c., &c. WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Colored Streets, on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

Freliminary Notice.

The entire Cargo of very superior
MAURITUS SUGARS.

Ex Clara Sayers, just arrived, embracing a splendid
Selection of
Pinest White and Yellow Counters
Bright grainy Ration.

Comprising one of the best assorted Cargosa ever received
from Mauritus.

e Samples on view.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 77th May, at 11 o'clock, The entire cargo of sugars ex the Clara Sayars, just arrived from Mauritins.

Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The suctioners have much pleasure in offaring for competition this spiendid shipment of sugars, the samples of which are now on view and have been pronounced by all who have seen them as very superior. The cargo was selected by Capitain Bramner with great care, and comprises fine white and yellow crystals, white and yellow counters, and a few samples of yellow syrups.

In announcing this truly important sale, Measre. W. Dean and Co. beg to direct the attention of buyers to the state of the sugar market at Mauritius, which by latest advices was absolutely bare of all but the lowest descriptions; in confirmation of which they need only refer to the significant fact (sancounced in the Empirus of the 19th instant) of the arrival at Adelaide of the clipper Wilhelm, (which was chartered apprecely to carry a cargo from fauritius to that port) in ballast, with only 237 bags of sugar on beard in place of a full cargo. Comment is unnecessary.

Terms, liberal.

Pure Negretti Sheep, ex Macassar, from Hamburgh.

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Sydney, have received instructions from Messrs. HAEGE and PRELL, to submit to public competition on TUESDAY, 9th June, 39 pure-bred Negretti rame, and 78 pure-bred Negretti reme, and 78 pure-bred Negretti owes.

The only direct shipment ever received here from the famous flocks of J. F. Hoffschlasger, of Weisin, Mecklenburg, the most celebrated breeder in Europe.

The sheep are now on view at W. DEAN and CO.'S, ett and O'Connell streets. Catalogues to be had on application.

Ex Meteor, from Hobert Town.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.

The corgo of the barque Meteor, from Hobert Town, comprising

TIMBER.

1,740 pieces hardwood timber. 22 817 feet—3 x 2, 4 x 2, 5 x 2, 6 x 3, 7 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 7 x 2, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3.

6,200 broad box palings, 5 feet

110,000 hardwood shingles
1,996 wattle staves (stort), 4 feet
787 ditto ditto, ditto, 5 feet
300 bags Brown's Eliver potatoes.
Terms at sale.

Codar.

Guaranteed without reserve. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been wharf. The second of the sale of the care of the sale of the care of the sele of the selection of the s

MONDAY, 25th May.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, et 11, Invoices of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., in bulk and glass. glass.
Further particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 28th May. Fine Light Counter Ditto Brown Bation.

Mart,
700 bage Marrittus sugar.
The balance of a cargo.
Terms at sale.

Olimen's Stores. THURSDAY, 28th May. ers, Country Storeksepers, Merchants, and others.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.

Pickles, pints and quarts
Vinegar, Mustard
Jams, in jars and tins
Salad Oli, pints and half-pints
Curry Powder, Sanoce
French Olives
Red Cabbags, Onions
French Salad Oil, Prunes
Mauritius and Javs Sanor

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
466 case
Olimen's stores
General groosries
Preserved provisions, &co., &co.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery. PRIDAY, 29th May. Ironmongery Hollowere Brushware.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11, Invoices of goods as above. Terms at sale.

From an entinent London House. On an early day.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storeks and the Trade. R. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, as soon as landed, 93 trunks boots and shoes.

An excellent and seasonable assortment, Terms at cale,

MONDAY, 25th May. WITHOUT RESERVE.

LIFE INTEREST in a Block of House Property in
SUSSEX-STREET, near Mr. Kinsels's Undertaking
Establishment, and known as belonging to the late
Mr. CHARLES JENKINS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public suction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th May, at II

the Rooms, Fitt-street, on MUNICAL, Scholars, in all that piece of land on the west side of Sussox-street, being the land purchased by the late Charles Jenkins from John Dickson, tegether with the two dwelling-houses fronting the street, said other premises in the rear. The sale will be unreserved, the vendor being about to leave the colony. Further particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

The title-deeds may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms, cash.

Highly Important To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, and other

Congou Tees or Star of Rve
Ditto ditto or Zephyr
Also,
Ex Kais Swanion, from Hongkor
Damaged China Matting
Bamaged Young Hyson
Ditto Gunpowder, &c.
Ollmen's Stores
Coffee

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, on MONDAY, 25th May, Several large parcels of above goods.
Pull particulars in future issue.

COTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have re-ceived instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Booms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day, Several large parcels of the above. Further particulars in a future issue. MONDAY, 25th May, 1863.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 25th May, 65 packages of 863, at 11 o'clock process,
55 packages of
Earthenware
Glassware
China.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

Groceries Olimen's Stores Teas, Sugars, &c. To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others. OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, at 11 o'clock precisely, Involces of climen's stores, groceries, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1863.

To Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 25th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, 65 packages of boots and shoes. Terms at sale. he Principal Portion of the Cargo of the Australiad, from New York,

For Sale by Auction,
At Mesers, R. Towns and Co.'s Stores, Towns' Wharf,
On FRIDAY, 20th May, 1863,
To commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Very Important
To Merchants
To Warehenanen
To Ironmongers
To Chairmakers
Fe Agriculturists
To Bostbuilders
To Goachmakers
To Conchunahers
To Timber Merchant
To Cotton Growers
And Buyers genery

OHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Mesers. R. Towns and Co., to sell, at their Stores, Towns' Wharf, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1983, at 110 elook precisely, I he principal portion of the cargo of the Australand, just arrived from New York, comprising CHAIRS.

Ladies' dining oak

rrived from New York, comprising CHAIRS.

Ladies' dining oak CHAIRS.

Litto ditto reserved Cons-back rocking, gold stripe
Ditto nurse, ditto
Cans-back rocking, gold stripe
Ditto nurse, ditto
Cans and wood rocking
Common astor grecians, gold stripe
Spindle grecians, rockewood
Serpent astor, mahogany
Ragisla tortiage, oak
Round post bannister, bronze stripe
Cane atools, children's chairs
Dannister dining oak, &c., &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, OIL, &c.
A well-selected assortment of lamps, chimneys, globes, &c., &c.

Ecrosens oil.

50 bags cotton seed.

BULLDING MATERIALS, &c.

Doors, 6.8 x 2.8, 7.0 x 3.0—14 inch

Ditto, 6.8 x 2.6, 6.8 x 2.8—14 inch

Saahee, glessed and unglezed, 8 x 10, 10 x 4, 10 x 1

Ash cars. 14 fast as 2.6

Ash cars, 14 feet to 18 feet
Paddies, 8 feet to 12 feet
Mouldings, 5 inch to 4 inches, &c., &c.
STOUGHTON'S BITTERS.

Mouldings, 3 mon we are sensed and senses Stroughton's bitters.

38 cases Stoughton's bitters.

8HOVELS, AXES, PICKS, HATCHETS, &c.
Colline's shovels, are handled
Ditto mining picks
Ditto bunters' hatchots
Ditto chingling ditto
Ditto claw ditto
Ditto claw ditto
Ditto claw ditto
Ditto clay ditto
Ditto ship carpenters' ditto
Ditto coopers' aches, broad are
Hammers, boys' aches
Hammers, boys' aches
SUNDRIES.

Grindstones, drossed and turned

SUNDRIES,
Grindstones, drussed and turned
American tube, 3-hoosed palls
Brooms, American notions
No top, side spring, two-seat waggons.
Detailed particulars will be published in a future lesse.

"," The Audioneer begs to call the sitemation of buyers
and others to the above important sale. Every lot will be
bena fide sold, without any reserve.

Terms et cale.

Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court New South Wales.
Shoriff's Office, Sydney, 7th May, 1963.

JOSEPH SLT Y. DAYID CROSS, of Wisconsn's Ferry
WILLIAM F. PLANY V. SAME
THOMAS E. WEEDON Y. SAME
JOHN THOMAS V. SAME
DAVID JONES V. SAME
THOMAS M'KEOWN Y. SAME. ON FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, Kingstreet, Sydney, unless the write of S fa. in the above cases be previously astisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by mahlic anothen.

to previously anises the writs of å fa. in the above cases be previously aniseded, the SHERLPF will cause to be sold by public anotices.

All the right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of the abovenamed defendant David Crose, of, in, and to all that place or purcel of land, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the sume more or less, situated in the county of Cock, on the Hawkensbury Biver, opposite Wissman's, bounded on the acctineast by part of the south-watern boundary line of Sarah Sizewar's theirty acres, bearing north fifty degrees west efficient dates, communions at the Hawkensbury River; on the west by a line bearing couth forty-six chains to the northern boundary of G. W. Moore's minsty acres; on the south by part of the northern beaudary of Q. W. Moore's minsty acres; on the sweet by a line bearing the least sold as let five in puremance of the edvertisement of 24th February, 1856, and greated to William Beahford by deed-poil bearing date the lies day of Hovember, 1894.

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478928

PARRAMATTA

PARRAMATTA.

[PRON OUR COLARSTONDENT]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—The council sat on Wednesday, at four p.m. Present—the mayor, and addermen Pye, Harvey, Purchase, Payten, J. Taylor, Neale, H. Taylor, and Trott. Alderman Neade's mation relaxive to pipes for the water supply, pending the introduction by the mayor of propositions necessary to be previously considered, was again allowed to stand over to next meeting. Alderman Harvey moved. That Pennant-street, from the new bridge to the boundary, in three divisions, be metalled twenty feet wide on the crown of the road with white metal, and that the surveyor be instructed to prepare estimate of the same for next meeting. Alderman Presented to prepare estimate of the same for next meeting. Alderman Presented the following series of resolutions, which were spoken to at length by the mover, and elicited considerable discussion: "1. That no morey be expended on any street or other works on account of the council, before it has been voted by the council." This motion had reference to certain extra works which had been carried out by the directions of the improvement committee. "2. That no money be puid before the accounts have been exthe rouncil." This motion had reference to certain catra works which had been carried out by the directions of the improvement committee. "2. That no motify be paid before the accounts have been examined and reported on by the finance committee, in accordance with 26th clause of the council's by-laws." "3. That, after the accounts have been so examined, reported on, and ordered to be paid, the treasurer be instructed to pay for all day labour to the men in the presence of the surveyor." "4. That the surveyor be instructed to give the elerk on account of all day labour—the men's names and where amployed. That the same be entered in a day-book, and from thence into a legic, making a debtor and creditor account of each street separately, showing the ameunt expended upon and revenue derived from the same." "5. That his Worship the Mayor be respectfully requested to call the Council together every Wednesday, at half-past seven p.m." The resolutions were severally put and negatived. Adderman J Taylor seconded the motion, which was put and carried. Alderman J. Taylor moved. "That the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of making a public recognition, on behaft of the inhabitants of the town of Farramatta of the marriagolof His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wa

ROBERY.—Information has been lodged at the police station this day of another robbery having been effected at the premises of James Highman, bootmaker, Church street. It appears that Highman was absent from home at Dunn's, an adjacent publichouse, yesterday evening, and gave the key of his house to Dunn, to take eare of; he fell saleep there, and, on returning to his premises this morning, found that thirty or forty pairs of boots, twenty-five £1 notes, and fifteen sovereigns had been stalen therefrom. Nething is as yet known of the perpetrators of the theft.

standing, the Perramatta company was not present at the annual review of the forces on the 24th of May, 1862. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that at the approaching review the company will be re-presented, and in all probability a fair master be obtained, exclusive of the band, which will also

NEWCASTLE.

IPROW OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Since the demonstration on the opening of the line to Singleten the town has been somewhat quiet. There can be little doubt that the traffic on the Great Northern Railway has considerably increased since the above asspicious event, and as more facilities are made to carry out the trade, so will it continue to increase. For some time past againg of men have been busily engaged in making another siding opposite the station, at the end of which a turn-table will be erceted, so that carriages and horses can be forwarded with dispatch. There still remains much to be done. A temporary shed on or near the wharf is of pressing necessity, and should be at once erected.

The dispute between the Government and the Wallsend Cumpany has not yet terminated, if we are to judge from the idleness of the craces, which still do no service. Some short time since men were observed clearing the machinery and painting the craces, and otherwise placing them in order, apparently for inspection. It was generally expected that a survey was about to be held, with a view to their ultimate purchase by the Government; however, the matter lies in abeyance, much to the detriment of the trade of the port, and to the injury of all concerned, not withstanding the company use every tramways are laid down for the trucks to the injury of sill concerned, not withstanding the company use every tramways are laid down for the trucks to the injury of the trucks to the ships. It is surprising howsoon a vessel gets loaded even by this means, yet owners and captains naturally murmur at this process since they hal become accustomed to the crames. The Government crane is kept in constant employment, and considerable progress has been made within the last week with the foundation of the new crame, sud, from appearance, there is every hope that the work will be accomplished sooner than generally expected.

The Christy's Minstrels gave two of their popular cone ris on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Courthouse: it is almost u

QUEENSLAND.

Tun Yarra Yarra brings Brisbane papers to the 19th

instant.

We quote from the Davity Guardian:—
The estimates have ben laid before the House.
The probable Ways and Means for the year 1864 are estimated at £417,250. The estimated expenditure is £395,067; the excess of revene over expenditure is £22,183. It is also proposed to raise a loan of £884,100 for certain specified public works and for immigration certain specified.

f884,100 for certain special and immigration.

The Rev. G. M. Reed, Presbyterian minister, has settled at Maryborough with much promise of success. The newly formed congregations have guaranteed a stipend of £400 per annum, while a generous member, Mr. Melville, has given, free of all charges, an acre of land in a central position, as a site for church and

land in a central position, as a site for church and manse.

There is, as yet, no appearance of the scab disease within the boundaries of Queensland.

The roads in the colony are in a deplorable condition, owing to the colony are in a deplorable condition, owing to the continued wet weather. In many parts they are wholly impassable for deays, and nearly so for equestrians.

The trade of the colony is developing itself with extraordinary rapidity; not only has it greatly increased in its previously existing channels, but traffic has been commenced in a number of new directions. The number of vessels entered inwards at the port of Brisbane, during the pear 1861, was 141, of 35,220 tons; in 1862, 24 weasels of 5203 tons. At Port Curtis, in 1862, 24 weasels of 5203 tons. At Port Curtis, in 1862, 24 weasels of 5803 tons; in 1862, 27 vessels of 5497 tons. The largest increase of vessels and tonnage was at the port of Rockhampton. In 1651, the arrivals were 49 vessels of 14,626 tons. At Port Denison, is 1861, the arrivals were 3 vessels of 387 tons; in 1862, 12 vessels of 1048 tons." The most noteworthy point in the shipping tables is the increase in the number of vessels which have arrived direct from Great Britain. In 1861 the number was only 8, in 1862 it had increased to 23. In 1861 the number of vessels from New South Wales was 223, of 47,782 tons; in 1862, the number increased to 266, of 48,566 tons burden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Via Auckland we have Henolulu pipers to the 19 h of February. From the Polynesian we quote as

of February. From the Polynesian we quote as under:

Civil. War in Berdon.—Several years ago, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, after several attempts, succeeded in introducing a nive of honey bees into these islands from Catterras. They did not succeed well in the neighbourhood of Honolaiu, on account of the bigh winds, and a swarm was sent to Kera, Hawaii. A correspondent in that section writes us that for the first two years the bees increased wonderfully beyond anything heretofore regarded, but that during the past two years, he imagines they have discovered what an easy thing it is for them to get a living, and so relaxed their discipline, or else they have imbibed the doke far mente which is said to result to mankind from living in a mild climate. At all events, they have latterly made out little honey; have frequent internecine quastrels; whole colonies "akedudde" to the woods, and generally they disregard the accent and honourable rules of bee-craft. Our correspondent adde that the woods of Kona will ere long be full of brea, swarming in the hollow trives, and that it will not be worth any one's while to keep a hive domesticated.

chiest ef pepular curiesity as some specimens of humanity delly to be seen in our streets.

A TRIP FROM WINDSOR TO MOUNT TOMAH.

Thoron I had resided in Windsor for five-and-twenty years, and had often heard interesting narratives from the bushmen of the district of the natural beauties and wenders of the country at and around Mount Tomah, creating in me a strong inclination to visit the place, yet circumstances never permitted me to undertake the journey, characterised as I supposed it to be by rugge duess and difficulty. The desire of going thither, he wever, was never extinguished, and I only awaited a favourable opportunity to give effect to my wishes. This occurred about ten days ago, when my friend, Mr. —, M.P. for the H. —, strived from the metrepolis with the full purpose of spending a week or so amongst the exhilarating atmosphere of the Kutrajong.

I found I had then the requisite leisure at command, and yielded to his invitation to accompany him; and a mutual friend—one of the Windsor J.P.s.—also consented to join us.

We set off on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 6th instant, from the Fitzroy Hotel, in a sociable, which the landlord provided end drove. The weather was all that could be desired—a bright sun, with a coal breeze, cheering us on our way. After a pleasant drive of some twelve miles, passing through the pretty town of Richmond, across the new bridge, and up and down the hills and daise of North Kurrajong, we arrived at Lamrock's, Wheeny Creek Inn, about one o'cleek pm. On approaching this place, which is almost out of view at the foot of a steep hill, and overhung with large willow trees, we felt amazed that the owner should have pitched upon se rutired a spot for the crection of his very comfortable has felty; but when he explained that his object was to be near the good water of the creek our surprise was somewhat, though not completely, abasted. Having ordered luncheon, it was prepared for us with prise was somewhat, though not completely, abated. Having ordered luncheon, it was prepared for us with a celerry that was quite astonishing. In the course of little more than half an hour an excellent fowl was of little more than half an hour an excellent fowl was killed, cooked, and placed upon the table, which, which he necessary auxiliaries, we did ample justice to. The remainder of the day was taken up with walks about the place, and planning the journey to Tomah of the morrow. At night a volume of the "Family Herald" on the sitting room table supplied us with lokes and sories when our memory failed to supply them; and by ten o'clock we retired to small but comfortable quarters, where "balmy sleep" soon took possession of us, and conveyed us quickly to dreamland.

supply them; and by ten o'clock we retired to small but confortable quarters, where "balmy sleep" soon took possession of us, and conveyed us quickly to dreamland.

We rose betimes on Thursday morning, the 7th, and the worthy host was consulted as to our mode of transit to the great mountain. I was decidedly in favour of proceeding on horseback myself, but the predilections for cabs and omasbuses of my city friend the M.P., prevailed, and it was finally arranged that we should be driven in a car, on condition of walking up and down the steep and dangerous places. Having waited the arrival of the mail (for Lawrock's is a poet-office), bringing us the previous day's Herald, we strited by ten o'clock, the servant man driving. I tried to read the paper in the vehicle, but found from the frequent jobs that I was engaged in the pravice of knowledge under difficulties; so I gave the stienpt up. We soon came to a next little white building on the right hand side of the rost, used as a school and church, where a Mr. Langley officites temporarily. A little further on to our left was the snug little farm of Mr. Holdsworth, lately owned by Mr. Moore of the Botanical Gardens, where some very choice flowers and trees are cultivated; and now our hard work had begon. We were at the foot of the Big Hill, or Dougless's. We all got out and walked it. This hill is more than a quarter of a mile long, very steep, and we had to take frequent rests on logs before getting to the top. We were cheered on our way by the entivening strains of the bell bind, which might have come from Lancashire, judging from the softness of her notes. Arrived at the top, we found to our left the excellent boarding houses, or temp-rance hotels, kept respectively by Messra, Powell, Sherwood, and Douglass, the largest being that of the latter. Opposite is Mrs. Barton's ladies' seminary, where also dwells the talented authoress of "Gertrude," and "A Veice from the Country," whom we met on the road an her palfrey, taking her morning ride. And now we stopped to on the other, it is the sensation which involuntarily seizes one when placed on such an elevation as th's—more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In such circumstances you can truly realise the feelings

more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In such circumstances you can truly realise the feelings of the poet, and

"Look from Nature up to Nature's God."

There is not an apparent sign of life on the wide apparent beneath—the houses are as molehills—human kind of less magnitude than insects, for they cannot even be seen. As I looked down, I felt prompted to say within myself, "Is it possible that strife and contention exist in the world, seeing that all from this height has the appearance of trauquility and repose." Some of the little huts deep in the valleys of the Kurrsjong contain old men who are vertiable Rip Van Winkles. They have rarely moved from their lowly deellings, and many of their children have never left their paternal acres. However, we must proceed. Going a little higher we attained the summit of the hill, where we found a seat, erected by some philanthropist (probably the gentlesman next mentioned), under the shade of a large tree. A handpost placed where the road divided in two indicated that to the right was "Northfield," the seat of Mr. James Courie. This is as beautiful a rustic retrest as could well be found in the colony, as all say who have visited it. The soil is a rich black; and Mr. Comrie has been enabled to form a most exquisite garden and orchard, in which some of the rarest flowers and plants are produced in rich profusion. English fruits can also be grown here to perfect in. Mr. Comrie takes pleasure in showing respectable visitors over she ground, and we venture to say that taking the sublimity of the situation into consid ration, such a pradice is well worthy of notice.

We now commenced the descent of the mountain on the other side. A few paces brought us to the "cut

of February. From the Polynesian we quote as ander:—

Civil Wan in Berdon.—Several years ago, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, after several attempts, succeeded in introducing a nive of honey bees into these islands from Cattroria. They did not succeed well in the neighbourhood of Honoluiu, on account of the high winds, and a swarm was sent to Kera, Hawaii. A correspondent in that section writes us that for the first two years he bees increased winds the past two years, he imagines they have discussed what an easy thing it is for them to got a living, and so relaxed their discipline, of cles they have imbibed the doke fur miente which is said to result to mankind from living in a mild climate. At all events, they have latterly made but little honey; have frequent internecine quarrels; whole colonies "skedaddle" to the woods, rul generally they disregard the autient and honourable rules of bee-craft. Our correspondent adds that the woods of Kona will ere long be fall of bees, swarming in the hollow trives, and that it will not be worth any one's while so keep a hive domesticated.

We now commenced the descent of the mountain on the other side. A few paces brought us to the "ut rock," where we had to alight. This, we were told, would be the most ruged port of our journey, and see fund if. The mountain has been cut here in a winding ranner, at gar labour and express, so as to admit of the passage of one carriage at a time. In fact, it is a narrow pass about half a mile in length. Were two conveyances to meet cach other it would be fund very swkward. It is extremely rough in some places, where there are what is called "jumps," and although the car was strong and empty, we had some fears for its safety. However, all went well. The road, bad as it is, is certainly capable of much improvement, and a few hundred pounds spent upon it would make it tolerable. We were glad when we reached the calm and honourable rules of bee-craft. Our correspondent in the lollow, we had now reached the calm and honourable rules o

open showed that they were hallow inside, but the outer casement is very hard, and makes. I believe, very good cement. Several of them seemed like miniature pyramids, and it occurred to us that, to a certain extent, they probably served the same purpose to their industrious framers as there wonders of antiquity did to the ancient Phatoahs, namely, a served turnuli, for, with no living inhabitants, they looked to us as the last resting places of their authors. After a most delightful did to the ancient Phatoahs, namely, a served turnuli, for, with no living inhabitants, they looked to us as the last resting places of their authors. After a most delightful did to the control of the control

were still away from the final mountain, for

"Alse goos alse arise."

Down, on the other side, we went, and, turning a cut
in the rock, overhung with a profusion of dark green
foliage, we passed through a somewhat gleomy road for
a rhort distance. On amerging from this, however, we
came to a perfect oasis, and at last, the foot of Tomah.
The land on either side of this valley was comparatively clear; and the place displaying, as it did, a
profusion of the most beaut ful lera trees imaginable,
some of them twenty feet high, on which the setting
and shoue resplendently, looked like an enchanted
grave. It was the most lovely sight we had seen.
My M.P. friend, now urging us on, said, "Here we
have it at last, come on;" but I was loath to leave the
spot, thinking that

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

The Darriet of Key — Lab filter at Knypain in the Darriet of Key — Lab filter at Knypain in the Darriet of Key — Lab filter at Knypain in the Darriet of Key — Lab filter at Knypain in the Darriet of Key — Lab filter at Lab filter at

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN AND THE PRICE OF COTION.

(From the Economist, March 21.)

The Confiderate States of North America have at length issued their definite proposals for the long-tailed-of European loan. The loan is attracting much attention, and it is cettain that it will be readly placed. It may appear somewhat startling that the Unfederates should be able to borrow money in Europe while the Federal Government has been unable to obtain a shilling from that usually liberal and enterprising quarter. But the terms of the loan are peculiar, and at first look attractive as proposals involving a gambling element often do; and they merit full consideration.

The loan is for a moderate amount only, viz., 43,060,000 sterling. It is to bear interest at 7 per

The loan is for a moderate amount only, viz., 13,000,000 sterling. It is to bear interest at 7 per cent, but as it is issued at 90, and a certain discount is allowed, it may virtually be regarded as in 8 per cent, transaction. The principal is to be paid off at pur in 20 years. But in the mean time any bondholder may, if he prefer it, receive at any time, on giving 60 days notice, the value of his bond in cotton at 6d, per 1b, for "mideling Orleans." If he asks for his cotton while the war continues, it will be delivered to him in the interior of America, within ten miles of a Railway or navigable river. If not demanded till after the "receitablishment of peace" (when six months will be allowed for the option), it will be delivered to him free (f-all the riges at one of the principal cotton pores of the South.

anowed for the option), it will be delivered to him free of all sharges at one of the principal cotton posts of the South.

The first question relates to the probable shill; of the Cank derite States to fulfil their optional offer of paying in cotton i—and as to this we think there need be no misgiving. The quantity of cotton now remaining in the Guil States may have been greatly reduced, and the organisation of labour to which we must look for the pri-duction of more may have been extensively disturbed; but even if all the holders were to take it cir repayment in cotton, and to demand this repayment early, there would still be enough available to meet the demand. Taking the average weight of a bale of Orleans at 480 hs., this at 6d, per ib, would be work at 12. At this rate the whole loan of three nillions would only amount to 250,000 bales, or about one tenth of the quantity ent to Great Britain in a presperous year, and only about one-twentieth of a full cop.

The second question encoras the prospects of these

preserous year, and only about one-twentieth of a full cop.

The second question emecras the prospects of these who might with to demand payment in cotton soon and during the continuance of the war. They might by the terms of the loan receive the cotton at 6d, per 1b, at some accessible point in the interior of the Southern States; and they might at present prices realise for it 26d, per 1b, in Liverpool. But what would be the chances of ever getting it across the Atlantic, or what would be the premium paid to insurance trukers to meet the risk of captors,—are points on which we can offer and need offer no opinion. The transaction would be a gambling one, like all war risks;—and gembles, or speculators who approximate to gambles, must calculate chances for themselves.

But what will be the prospects of those who accept

consideration of speculative bondedotes is — What will be the probable price of 'midding Orleans' two for the commenced the secont. However, as the time was advantaged the secont. However, as the time was advantaged the secont. However, as the time was advantaged to the property of the two at dwar, we work only held that distance, and as he came so fas he So away he went by himself, while we two at dwar, we work only high that distance, and as he came so fas he So away he went by himself, while we two at dwar, we work work on the property of the property of the twelver, we may feel pretty consideration that the twelver was a dwar, we work work only himself, while we two at dwar, we work work only the property of the property of the twelver, we may feel pretty consideration that the twelver was a dwar, we work worked the summit of the great mount and had even gone to the other side. Nothing was to be seen towards Winders, as I anticipated, but on the other hand he obtained a splendid view of the Great gone, and as there were no plant-trees at head I plucked a fara leaf as a substitute, and gave it to the M.P. as a tribute to his provess for waking. We now retraced our steps to Sherwood's, at Bulgamatta, much quicker than we came back in less than half that time. A substitution of the provess for waking, we now retreated our steps to Sherwood's, at Bulgamatta, much quicker than we can be found to be fall. It had been stared by some one shout the president was a promised, and a roaring fire in a great the second our steps to Sherwood's, at Bulgamatta, much quicker than we may look for a general transparency and I ferm a pocket elition I had brought a while the second was been as the second to be fall. It had been stared by some one shout the president was a supply increases cotton will fall. The extent of the may also the second was also as the second was a what bealing virue swells use tender veias
Otherbs and Sowers'—
when we were startled from our serenity by a quick
finger-rap on the window by the M.P. summoning us
to come outside and listen to something like a
cry of distress up the road. Out we
went, in a state of perturbation, and
listened for some mements, a feeling skin to
an apprehension that Gardiner might be near seizing
sometel us. "Not a sound was heard." All at one
a walling seemed to proceed from a distance. "It is
a naive dog," said I. So it must be, thought all, and
we returned to the comfortable fire in a much le
nervous state than when we went out.

From isziness or some other cause, the M.P. was
unable to discern the light, so after a while he
gave up his ocularizations (to coin a word),
and joined us inside. About ten o'clock
we aked for something in the liquid line, but could get
nothing better—and what is better—than milk and
wa'er, Ifanyshing stronger had been required we ought
to have brought it with us; but this we forgot to do
However, the milk and water did very well, and we
she rily afterwards all revired to rest, and as we were
very tired we elept a harricane.

The view of the country next morning (Friday),
with a clear atmosphere, was extremely novel and intireviting. We were fourteen miles is the rear of

the above reward.

R. BECKETT.

20 HEWARP.—Whereas, some ovil disposed person or persons did, on the night of the 19th of May, malicionally cut down two trees in the principal avenue of Hyde Park, the above reward will be given by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offinder or off-nders.

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

OST, a Pair of Kangaroo PUPS, dun colour, with en-graved collers. A suitable reward will be given to any one returning the same to Hyde Park House, King-street East.

street Rast.

OST, a Green PORTEMONNAIR, between Bridgestreet and Paddington Station, containing four £1
notes and silver. The finder will be rewarded by returning
it to the Herald Office.

OST, on evening of 18th instant, supposed to be
between Mileon's Point, Neutral Bay, and the
neighbourhood of the watch-house. North Shore, portions
of a parcel of PAPERS, consisting of memoranda of
accounts, butts of old cheque books, &c. of no use except to
their owner. The finder of all or any of them will greatly
oblige by enclosing them to F., Herald Office.

DUTCHERS PRICE-TICK MTS. Equed both sides

DUTCHERS' PRICE-TICKETS, figured both sides.

BUTCHERS' PRICE-TICKETS, figured both sides.

BENNETT ironmonger, 770, George-street South.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Four for 10s, twive for £1.

PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

CARD.—HENRY NATHAN, Importer and General Commission Merchant, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

CORNS, Busions, and defective Nuls cured by Mr.

ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropoldis, 334, George-st.

CALLAGHAN and SON'S Establishment CLOSES at 7 o'clock every evening—Saturday excepted.

D. BBRNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accesseheur. Oculist and Aurist. 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie st. Surgeon, 221, Castlereigh-street.

STABLISHED 21 YBARS.—Dr. J. BMANUEL,
Dentist, 178, corner Pitt and King streets.

P. CUMMINS, Poulterer, Pitt-street North, has opened No. 18, New Market, opposite Baptist's.

R. REID, General Broker and Agent, Clarence-street North.

H. ANDERSON, Importer of genuine Pisnofortes,
Harmoniums, Musical Instruments, and Music,
360, George-street. TO LADIES, HAIRDRESSING.—Mrs GREULICH dresses the bair in French and German style. If any lady likes to have her bair dressed or washed indoors, she will call at her house. 64, Palmer-street, two doors from S. Kilds House.

from S. Kilda House.

Willa — Mr. DELOHERY prepares Willa—secrety, and deepatch guaranteed. Office, Park-st.

WillLINGTON (via Pickford and Co.) is making a Shipments of Parcels per Orwell, and Ridsman, for the United Kingdom, America, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, Is. Charlotte place, Church-hill, Sydney.

INVESTMENT on security of real estate. Apply to JAMES GILCHRIST, or, to A. H. PALMER, at the offices of Dangur, Gitchrist, and Co., 88, Clarence-street, or to TICBTON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

or to T ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

O PENING NOTICE—
The Chesp Boot Warehouse
The New Ditto Ditto
The Reckhampton Ditto Ditto
will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.
W. SHIRLOW will reopen those very central and commoditions premises No. 62, Market-street, fifth shop from George street, with a large and well assorted stock of Ladies and Gent's Boots and Shoes of every description.
Give a call and examine all the new and fashionable styles in
Ladies' cashmerr, kid, memel, and cloth
Laddes' superior cashmerc elastic sides, 2s 6d
Ladies' superior thid elastic sides, military heels, 5s 6d
Every other article in the Ladies' Department equally low.

low.

The Men's Department will be replete with ever description of dress and strong goods
Gents' superior calf elastic sides, 7s 6d
Gents' superior camelled elastic sides, 10s 6d
All other boots in the Men's Department proportionatel;

All Other boots in the control of th

13.500 MAIDEN and Breeding BWES, on firstclass Darling Downs Stations.
4,000 maidens, ditto ditto (complete stocks)
5,000 owes and wethers, ditto, (is and 2s years)
14,000 weeners, on the Darling Downs and Burnett.
12,000 wethers, on first-class Darling Downs stations.
Rame from first-class and decident.

A N HNGLISH Servant Man wants EMPLOY; oat milk, attend to horse, cows, and garden, and any kind of work in doors. H. W., HERALD Office.

A ROOM Wanted, situated between Hunter and Bathurst atreets. Address, stating price, to G. A GENTLEMAN of long experience in the wine and spirit trade, and practically equanted with wine making, is desired of an ENGAGEMENT, either in a store or vineyard. X. Y. Z., Berallo Office.

A. C. B. F. COURT ROYAL PLANT, No. 417.—
A. Required, a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN to attend upon Members, their Wives, and Families, with Medicine. Address, stating terms, to the secretary, Mr. Beattie's, Gardeners' Arms, York-street, Sydney, J. ASHLIN, secretary.

BRICKLAYER wanted for a small job. W. K. MACNISH, solicitor, corner Pitt and King streets. CARPENTERS - Ship Carpenters Wanted, at the Windsor Viaduct. JAMES ATKINSON. junr.

CIECULAR SAWYERS WANTED. Apply to HENRY MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills. DEESSMAKER required by the day. 21, Botany-

DRESSMAKING .- WANTED, two experie HANDS. Apply Mrs. STONIER, Hunter-street DEAPERS WANTED, Two good hands, Apply at Wynyard House.

Wynyard House.

DUNEDIN JEWISH CONGREGATION—Notice.

Wanted a Gentleman qualified to fill the office of
MINISTER to the above congregation. Further particulars may be obtained on application to S. EMANUEL,
Eq., Tresident Sydney Joriah Congregation, York-street.
By order of the Precision.
H. JOSEPH, Hon. Secretary.

Dunedip, Otago, New Zeeland, April 38th.

TARNESS MANERS.

HANDESS-MAKERS,—A good General HAND wanted to proceed to Brisbane by first atoamer.

Apply to J. BRUSH, 407, George-street.

MINING CAPPAIN.—A practical and scientific gen-tieman, who has had considerable experience in the management of mines in England, America and South Australia, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. He has first-class testimonials. Apply to Mr. J. B. AUSTIN, mine agent, Adelaide, South Australia.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - Wented, a PERSON, to work the above; constant employment. Address Machines, Herald Office.

UPBRINTENDENT. — A Gentleman, theroughly adquainted with the management of cattle, is open to BNG AGEMENT. First class references as to character and ability. Address Alpha, care of D. Cooper and Ca., to whom reference may also be made.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a competent ASSISTANT.
Address till Saturday, F. S., Henald Office. TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS, at PRINCE'S, West Rnd House.

MEN. W. J. TICKLE, Sydney Cloth Hall, 106,

TREENALLS - WANTED, about 5000 treenalls, delivered alongeide the abip Strathdon, at Smith's Wharf. Apply to Captain PILE, on board.

TO DRAPKES.—Wanted, for a Country Store, a thorough Business MAN for the Fancy and Mantle Department. Also, a JUNIOR HAND for the same. Apply to PRINCE, OGG, and CO., George-street.

TO DRAPKES.—A young Man, disengaged, wants a SITUATION, in the fancy department. Would hat d 2500 to a respectable firm on terms. Address L. C., Heraal D office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, and AGENTS.—
TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, and AGENTS.—
The advertiser, who is theroughly conversant with the above, is desirous of an appointment, either as Clerk or cut-door Agent. Terms, sainty and commission. Address M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, for Lindon. WEAVES, 267. Kent-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful. Apply C. BURT, Pitte-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT, two in family. 548, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry-hills.
WANTED a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply at 98, Hunter-street.
WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Dr. AARON, No. 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-staward and the street.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive cows. Enquire at M. DAVEY'S, REBALD Agent, Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. R. PALSER, 257, Castlereagh-st, between Market and Park sis.
WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby and make berself useful. 353, Burks-street, Sarry Hills.

WANTED, a cheerful steady GIRL, 14, to mind children (Protestant), 222, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LAD, 16 or 17; good character. A La Fl. re Australienna, 317, George-street.
WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, as NURSE. Mr. GRANT, 73, Botany-street, Surry Hills. WANTED, a Foreman BAKER. Apply at W. COSTELO'S, baker, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, good Crimean Shirtmakers, at M. A. HUGHES' Shirt Factory, 599, George-airest. W ANTED, an Brrand BOY, about 12 or 14 years of age. W. HOWES, 264, Pitt-street.

w age. W. HOWES, 264, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; one that understands cooking. Wynyard House, George-street.

WANTED, Two good CABINETMAKERS and an Upholaterer. J. SMITH, 579, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Female General SERVANT, Apply to Mrs. C. PRIDDY, 450, George street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. SYRNES, 131, Bitzabeth-st. opposite Raccourse.

WANTED, a thorough good OSTLER. Apply Dog and Duck, George-street South.

W AN IED, a little GIRL, about 14 or 15 years.
Apply 16, Kent-street North.

W ANTED, a middle-aged Man to tall cattle; Boys,
Perm Servants, Tailor. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-at. ANTED, a young WOMAN, to attend to children and assist in housework. Apply 70, Hunter-at-

W ANTED, a ROUGH CARPENTER for two days.
GIBSON, next Burt's, Castleragh-street.
W ANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply
Lord Nelson. Miller's Point.
W ANTED, a MASTER for RED JACKET. Apply
to a ICHARD SELDON, Drulit and Sussex streets.

W ANTED, fifty MEN, to trench ground, at Haslem's Creek. Apply on the ground.

W ANTED, 100 good WORKING HANDS for railway work. Apply to Mesers, BANDLE and GIBBONS, Winder and Richmond Railway.

ANTED, a plain BOOKKERPER, for the produce business; must be quick at figures, and write a good hand. Address W., HERALD Office. WANTED, first-class MILLINER, to sup-rintend the workroom; also, good MANTLE MAKERS, PERRY, BROTHERS.

W AITBESS, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, Ge-neral Servants, disengaged, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office,

WANTED, an experienced COOK and LAUN-DRESS. Apply, between 9 and 12, to Mrs. HENFEET, 123, Castlerength-street.

WANTED, a MASON, one used to monumental work praferred. Apply at the Catholic Burial Ground, 85 days.

WANTED, to LET, a FURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply to Mr. HURFORD, planoforte warehouse,
Castlereagh-street.

Castleragh-street.

WANTED to purchase a quantity of White Thorn
Quicks, or HAWS. Apply Mr. N'ILVBEN,
Stinner's Hatel, George and Hunter streets, Sydney. ANTED, for the country, a respectable woman, as Housemaid and Laundress; also, a good General Servant; and Cook and Laundress. The "Hows," 195, Castlereagh street.

ANTED, a FINISHING HAND as Junior in the

WANTED, for the country, a competent person as MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. References required. Apply from 9 to 1, at Fig Tree Cottage, Hyde Park. WANTED, a SLEEPING FARTNER, with a capital of about £1000, by a party carrying on a safe and profitable business. Principals need only apply to Messes. GUENER and ROBBERDS, George-street.

ANTED, a respectable YOUTH to make himself generally useful—one who has some knowledge of the Drapery would be preferred. P. LABTER'S Drapery and Underclething Warshouse, 78 and 80, South Head

Road.

WAN' BU.—A Young Man of many years' experience
in this city and its suburbs is desirons of an RNGAGEMENT as PORTER, Collector, working in a store,
or any such employment. Apply, by letter or personally,
at B. Iredale and Co.'s, 546, George-street.

WANTED, to proceed up the Country, a thorough BOOKKEEPER, a smart active man, full of work, and a good Accountant, compotent to take the cutire direction of a Merchant's Office, must be a single massatisfactory references required as to ability, character, and habits. Apply Box, 37, Post Office, until Friday, 22nd May.

SYDNEY MORNING HEBALD AND

SYDNEY MAIL.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, successors to E. Ford, news agents,
Hunter-street.

W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.

T. Palmer (alse T. Lusty), Brickfield-hill.

F. Larter, Constitution House, Upper South Head Read.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooleo.
Joe, Hunt, Steam Ferry, Balmain.
P. Daver, opposite National School, Paddington
E. Ratusey, groor, Balmain.
Charles Kebly, stainone, Newtown.
G. R. Addison. George-street.

Mrs. R. Scholey, Circulating Library, Parramatia-street

YDNEY MORNING HEBALD.—

Mrs. R. Scholey, Circulating Library, Parrametta-street

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

CASH TENSS OF ADVERTISES.

Two lines One shilling.

Four ilmas Three shillings.

Six lines Three shillings.

Kight times Pour shillings.

And 34. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

All advectisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Six little, Deaths, and Marianes, 3a. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country oan remit payment by postage examps.